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GOODWILL'S

3,000 WORDS FOR BETTER VOCABULARY

By

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The present Book on Vocabulary, as a means of instant Word Power and Knowledge, has been created to make learning a real fun and pleasure through many kinds of exciting devices and exercises.

Exploration of new Words and rediscovering of old and forgotten ones are bound to help you generate profound love for and deeper insight into Words and their meanings so as to ultimately lead you to more fluent, harmonious and confident Self-expression and Word Power.

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Introduction

It has universally been acknowledged that words are a great power. Words possess a magical and spiritual power of their own. That is why they account for the power of prayers, mantras and incantations. In the words of Walt Whitman, "All words are spiritual, nothing is more spiritual than words." The profound power and deep influence of words have had been an established fact beyond any shadow of doubt from times immemorial. To quote Mr. J. Vendrys, "To know the names of the things, in fact, is to hold them in one's power ; the knowledge of words is therefore a mark of power".

We are what we know, or what we have learned. That is why it is said, "knowledge is power". Knowledge involves use of language-skills. And what is a language? Obviously, a spoken or written word. Ultimately it is the word that forms the cornerstone of all knowledge and power. Words are not simply powerful tools, but also much more than that. So, it is essential that we keep on expanding our horizon of words in order to maintain our knowledge up-to-date and useful.

We grow with words. See, how fast and eagerly does a child learn new words, ideas, names, concepts etc. As a child grows in months and years, his stock of vocabulary and command over language increases wonderfully at a rapid pace. The receptivity of a child is really astonishing. The child's growth of vocabulary, mind and body are quite in harmony.

How fast do children learn and imbibe information of all kinds. They are thrilled at the learning of new words, names, things and ideas. Adults and grown-ups are much handicapped as learners. They are too slow as learners, and as such really stop growing, and so stagnate. It is imperative that adults too, maintain at least some of the tempo, attitude and aptitude found in the young boys and girls towards learning to check regression.

The present book on vocabulary, as a means of instant knowledge and word power, has been created keeping all the psychological factors in view. Learning becomes more easy and effective when it is a fun and pleasure. Here is a book which makes learning of new and strange words and their meanings such a fun through many kinds of exciting exercises and other devices. Exploration of new words, rediscovering of old and forgotten ones through matching, multiple choice, in the context, excerpts, puzzles, exercises etc. are bound to help you generate profound love for and deeper insight into words and their meanings so as to ultimately lead you to more fluent, harmonious, and confident self-expression and word power.

I am really grateful for the excerpts I have taken from various sources to show a number of words in their context for a word is never an isolated entity.

---DR. B. R. KISHORE

1
Why and How of Vocabulary

English enjoys a very special status as a medium and vehicle of thoughts and expression. English is an international language, a language of business, political affairs, education, learning science, technology and mutual understanding all over the world. It is the most used language at the world-body -- the United Nations Organisation. In India also it enjoys this special standing and significance. Though it is a foreign language, and yet it is not foreign in the sense German, French, Russian and Chinese are. If you desire to be successful in life as a student, politician, businessman, as a careerist or journalist, you must possess proficiency in English. Acquiring better skills in the language is a wise and sound investment. You can be pretty sure of good dividends by investing your time, energy, efforts and money in developing your abilities to a required standard in this language

Language is nothing but a meaningful combination of words in spoken and written form. Language or speech is a means of free interplay and communication between man and man and between man and his Creator. Therefore, in the ultimate analysis, these are the words and words alone through which man manifests himself. Words are a great and irresistible power. They form the brickwork of our edifice of expression. Right and effective expression depends upon the right

choice and use of words. The ability to utter or write a right thing, in a right manner and in a right place is the key to success. How you write and speak reveal your personality. Thought is the spirit or soul, and the word its body or manifestation. They exist together ; one is meaningless without the other. The words are as important to the expression as matter is relation to the manifestation of the soul.

One is successful in proportion to one's stock and efficacy of vocabulary. A rich stock of words is one of the greatest factors leading to fulfilment and success. All successful leaders, writers, advocates, orators, teachers, preachers etc. have had always been well aware of their great power they enjoyed because of much fluency and ease in the language, which again means they possessed very rich stock of words. Words are not merely words ; they are ideas, actions, imagination, feelings, passions, colours, sentiments, scenery, dreams, things both concrete and abstract. The train of expression moves on the wheels of words. Most of us are well aware of our bank balance, wealth and other material possessions, or want of them, but not many of us are conscious of the wealth and asset we have in words and language or their paucity.

Ideas ride the vehicle of the words -- individual words and their combinations. The more word power you possess, the better fluency and ease you have in reading, comprehension, retention and expression leading you to better results and greater achievements. Your familiarity and intimacy with words matters much because through these you reach the sense and spirit of the ideas. Lack of rich, varied and large vocabulary is a big handicap. A poor stock of words is really a curse. Poverty of words may cause you a great loss, embarrassment, and many a time a humiliating failure. Words are like potent and powerful people. The more intimate and close

you are to them, the better. Make them your acquaintances, bosom friends and intimates and see how faithfully they serve you both in rainy days and in the days of good cheer and sunshine. They would never leave you in the lurch. If you establish an abiding association with the words, they would always keep you a friendly company and make your course of life more smooth, easy and successful. You can trust them, depend upon them and your faith would never be belied. Moreover, it is such a great fun to know them, their etymology, history and to play with them.

In order to enlarge and increase your vocabulary, you must be sufficiently interested and motivated. You should have a deep desire and will-power matched with equally powerful and intensive efforts to increase your stock of words, to make your vocabulary rich, large, varied and instant. And then you would enlarge your acquaintance with new words in thousands by reading them, repeating them aloud, practising them in writing and playing with them until hundreds of them become your very fast and bosom friends. For increasing your word power and vocabulary, you must cultivate a habit of wide and regular reading--reading books, magazines, newspapers, articles etc. The variety of reading material is almost endless. During the course of your wide reading, you would come across new, strange, colourful and interesting words, but then you would look them up in the dictionary and gradually they would be part and parcel of your recognition vocabulary, and later many of them an integral part of your active and thought vocabulary. Then you would hear, read, repeat, use and practise new words, phrases and expressions ; you would know their etymology, antonyms, synonyms, their different meanings in different contexts and so on. Thus, they would become your personal friends and servants to share your ideas, fancies and dreams. And it would fill you with a

thrill, fun and a sense of achievement and success. Knowing words is like knowing people and growing intimate with them with the passage of time and usage.

If you possess a rich vocabulary and know how to use it effectively, then you are really a powerful man or woman endowed with a great capacity to influence people and events in a manner you like. Words are wonderful things ; they are mystical formulas ; they make the royal path to the envious position of leadership, power and influence. It is in this context that Victor Hugo says, "The word is the verb, and the verb is God". And Samuel Johnson says, "Words are the daughters of earth and the things are the sons of heavens". In the similar vein Samuel Madden comments : "Words are men's daughters but God's sons are things". All these and many such other sentiments express our intimate relationship and dependence upon these wonderful things called the words. Words and their proper use is of great significance. A misguided use of a word may create a lot of confusion and misunderstanding. That is why Goethe has advised :

To words hold fast!
Then the safest gate securely passed
You will reach the halls of
certainty at last.

And again, see what another poet has to say about beauty, loveliness and magic of words :

God wove a web of loveliness
Of clouds and stars and birds,
But made not anything at all
So beautiful as words.

2
Reaching the Roots

What is a "root"? It can be defined as a stem, a simple element or the basic building block common to various words of the same origin. A root, common to a set of words, is a kind of a unit, a seed, a nonword or a foundation. It is a sort of nucleus, a central part around which other parts like suffixes and prefixes are grouped to construct new words. Thus, roots are of fundamental importance in developing the skills in the use of English language. A root is a key which can help you unlock the meaning of scores of words.

The familiarity with roots means intimacy with thousands of words, their derivation, meaning and use. Roots can serve you so much as nothing else can. They escort you to the inner and significant meanings of words. By reaching the roots we can very well identify the various branches, that is, the different words growing out of the common root. By learning these basic keys, one can rapidly and easily enrich one's vocabulary. These building blocks and elements can help you recognize, remember and analyze thousands of words with great ease at very first sight. These simple elements or central parts are not words in themselves, but help in construction of many words in combination with other element and units like prefixes and suffixes.

Roots are the ultimate unanalysable nuclei around which words are formed by addition of other units or by other modifications. They are not independent words, but it does not lessen their significance. Their importance lies in the fact that they are seeds or basic building blocks with which thousands of words are formed. The knowledge of these elements, that is "roots", "prefixes" and "suffixes" is a significant step towards vocabulary building. They provide a vital insight into the meaning of words. They help you maintain your firm hold on the words. You can depend on them for they provide you with a key to unlock the meaning of countless words. In other words, they are a key to etymology. By knowing etymology you are most likely to make a very correct guess as to the inner meaning of new and strange words in their context, etc.

In the following pages of this and next chapters are given some of the very important roots to help you build your word power.

1. Acerb, acerbate, ascerbity, acrimony, acrimonious and exacerbate have the root "acr/acer" in common. This root means "sharp/bitter".

(a) *acerb* means sharp, harsh or bitter in taste, temper, manner etc.

Her *acerb* tongue was the source of all unpleasantness.

(b) *acrid* means bitterly pungent or irritating.

This cucumber tastes *acrid.*

(c) *acrimony* means bitterness of temper, manner etc.

The debate was not free from *acrimony*.

(d) At last he grew *acrimonious*.

(e) *exacerbate* means to make more sharp, bitter, or to aggravate pain, suffering etc.

The visit of the religious leader further *exacerbated* the communal tension.

2. The root "acu" also means "sharp". It has given us such words as *acuity, acumen, accupuncture, acute etc.*

(a) *acuity* means sharpness.

His acuity of mind is really remarkable.

(b) *acumen* means keen insight or mental penetration.

Only a person of great *acumen* can reach such dizzy heights of success.

(c) *accupuncture* means method of treatment by pricking sharp needles.

He has been practising *accupuncture* for the last five years.

(d) An *acute* angle is less than a triangle.

3. The Latin root "ag/act" means "to do". From this root we have the words *agile, agitate, active, actor, actual, enact etc.*

(a) *agile* means nimble, quick.

He is both *agile* and energetic.

(b) *agitate* means to stir up, move violently.

The *agitated* crowd of labourers attacked the manager of the factory.

Once he was an *active* member of this political party.

(c) *actor* means a person who does something or acts on the stage.

He is the principal *actor* in this sordid drama.

(d) *actual* means real, existing.

You should have given the *actual* facts and figures in your statement.

(e) *enact* means to perform a play or to make into a law.

The Parliament has *enacted* a law prohibiting giving or receiving of dowry.

4. The Latin root "am" means "to love". From it we have ***amateur, amiable, amicable, amour, enamoured.***

(a) *amateur* means one who practises something for its own sake and not for money.

I am an *amateur* painter and photographer.

(b) *amiable* means lovable.

Her *amiable* nature has made her so popular in the locality.

(c) *amicable* means not hostile but done in a friendly spirit.

Ultimately the dispute was *amicably* settled.

(d) *amour* means love-affair, especially secret and not sanctioned by the society.

Their *amour* could not remain a secret any more.

(e) *enamoured* means inspired with love, to be charmed.

The irresistible beauty of the Himalayas has quite *enamoured* me.

5. The root "anim" means "life, breath, soul, spirit". From this Latin root we have animal, animate, animosity, and equanimity.

(a) *animal* means a being having life.

Man is called a social *animal.*

(b) *animate* means living, lively.

All things *animate* and inanimate have their common source in God.

(c) *animosity* means hostility, spirit of enmity.

The division of ancestral property was the cause of *animosity* among the three brothers.

(d) *equanimity* means balance, poise or evenness of mind.

The sage possessed great *equanimity* and so nothing could disturb him.

6. The Greek root "onoma/onyma" means a "name". It has given us anonymous, antonym, homonym, onomatopoeia, patronymic, pseudonym and synonym.

(a) *anonymous* means of unknown name or authorship.

The head of the department has received an *anonymous* complaint.

(b) *antonym* means word of contrary meaning to another.

Give the *antonyms* of the following words.

(c) *homonym* means a word of almost similar form as another but different in meaning.

Luxurient and luxurious are a good example of *homonyms*.

(d) *onomatopoeia* means names or words formed from sounds that resemble those associated with the object or action named.,

Splash, bang, twitter etc. are the examples of *onomatopoeia*.

(e) *patronymic* means a name derived from the name of a father or forefathers.

The name of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was a *patronymic* one.

(f) *pseudonym* means a false or assumed name.

O, Henry was a *pseudonym* of William S. Porter.

(g) *synonym* means words similar in sense.

anxious, athirst; avid, earnest, intent, yearning and eager are *synonyms*.

7. **The Greek root "anthrop/anthropo" means "mankind". It is common to anthropology, anthropoid, misanthrope, philanthropy.**

(a) *anthropology* is a science related to the study of mankind.

I have taken *anthropology* as an optional subject.

(b) *anthropoid* means manlike in form.

The apes are *anthropoid.*

(c) *misanthrope* means a hater of mankind.

All war-mongers can be called *misanthropes.*

(d) *philanthrope* is an antonym of misanthrope and it means lover of mankind or fellowmen.

Imbued with *philanthropy*, Ashoka the Great gave up all kinds of violence. He was really a *philanthrope.*

8. **Greek root "auto", (self) is common to autocrat, autograph, autonomy, automatic, automobile and autochthonous.**

(a) *autocrat* means absolute (self) ruler.

Kings and *autocrats* are no more.

(b) *autograph* means a person's own handwriting.

The *autograph-hunters* crowded around the filmstar.

(c) *autonomy* means self-government.

The Kurds in Iraq are fighting for *autonomy*.

(d) *automatic* means working of itself.

Do you know when were *automatic* rifles first introduced in Indian Army?

(e) *automobile* means self-moving vehicle.

My father deals in *automobile* parts.

(f) *autochthonous* means aboriginal, indigenous.

Bhils, Kols, Mundas etc. are the earliest and *aboriginal* tribes of India.

9. The root "bell/bel" (war) has given us *bellicose, belligerent, rebel, rebellious, ante-bellum and post-bellum.*

(a) *bellicose* means aggressive, warlike.

Our battalion is headed by a *bellicose* young colonel.

(b) *belligerent* means possessing a tendency to fight.

We are well aware of *belligerent* intentions of our neighbouring country.

(c) *rebel* means one who rises in arms.

The loyal troops soon crushed the *rebels*.

(d) *rebellious* means one defying lawful authority.

Such *rebellious* people should not be tolerated at all.

(e) *ante-bellum* means before war, and *post-bellum* means after war.

10. The Latin root "bene" (well) is there in *benefit, benevolent, benefactor, benediction, beneficial and beneficiary.*

(a) *benefit* means something that does good.

Regular exercise will *benefit* you a lot.

(b) *benevolent* means desirous of doing good.

Full of charity, he was a great *benevolent.*

(c) *benefactor* means a donor etc.

Then my *benefactor* and patron was alive.

(d) *benediction* means blessing.

The saint put his right hand on the child's head in *benediction.*

(e) *beneficial* means advantageous.

Morning walk is *beneficial* for health.

(f) *beneficiary* means one who receives benefits.

He is one of the *beneficiaries* of the old-age pension scheme.

11. "Bio" in Greek means "life".

We have following bio-based words.

(a) *biology* means study and science of life.

He heads the *biology* department.

(b) *biography* means written life of a person.

Isherwood is the author of one of Shri Ramakrishna's *biographies.*

(c) *bio-chemistry* means science of chemical or physio-chemical process in animals and plants.

He was awarded a prestigious award for his outstanding achievements in the field of *biochemistry.*

12. The Latin root "ced/cede/ceed" or "cess", (to go or to come) has given us the following words.

(a) *antecedent* means previous or preceding thing.

The *antecedents* of the newly employed worker are yet to be verified.

(b) *concede* means yield to an opponent.

Before our far superior fire-power the enemy had to *concede* defeat.

(c) *proceed* means to go on with action.

Soon after his transfer to this place he *proceeded* on long leave.

(d) *accede* means to become part of a country, assent to a demand or opinion.

At last the management had to *accede* to the workers genuine demands.

(e) *exceed* means to go beyond the limit.

He should not have *exceeded* his limits in the matter.

(f) *precede* means to go before in rank, position etc.

Generally ladies *precede* men while boarding a bus etc.

(g) *recede* means go back, withdraw or shrink back.

The flood waters have now started *receding*.

(h) *recess* means recession of work

During school-*recess* I did my homework.

(i) *succeed* means to follow or come after.

After the king's death, the eldest prince *succeeded* to the throne.

13. The Latin root "cent" means "one hundred". Some basic words formed from this root are:

(a) *century* means a hundred.

He scored a maiden *century* in the test-cricket recently held at Bombay.

(b) *centenarian* means hundred-year old.

Our country can very well be proud of many *centenarian* men and women.

(c) *centennial* means occurring every hundred years.

This is a *centennial* phenomenon.

(d) *centipede* means possessing a 100 feet.

The *centipede* belongs to the class of Chilopoda.

(e) *centurion* means a commander of 100 soldiers in ancient army.

Many a *centurion* perished in the fierce battle fought at Haldighati.

(f) *centinary* means the 100th anniversary.

Recently birth *centenary* of Dr. Ambedkar was celebrated in Delhi.

(g) *percent* means in every hundred.

What he has reported is cent *percent* true.

(h) *centigrade* means having a hundred degrees.

Yesterday the mercury soared to 40° *centigrade*.

14 **The Greek root "chron" means "time". From this root we have** *synchronize, chronology, anachronism, chronometer, chronic and chronicle.*

(a) *chronology* means history of events in order of time.

He was a famous *chronologist*.

(b) *synchronize* means to make agree in time.

The team's *synchronized* swimming feat was a thing to be seen.

(c) *anachronism* means event placed out of its proper time.

An examinee wrote that Shivaji was a contemporary of Akbar; an example of *anachronism*.

(d) *chronometer* means a time measuring instrument.

I bought a *chronometer* for Rs. 710.00.

(e) *chronic* means prolonged.

He suffers from a *chronic* disease.

(f) *chronicle* means account of events in order of their occurrence.

He has *chronicled* the events leading to the first war of our Independence in 1857.

15. Latin root "cit/civi" means "citizen". We have the following words from this root:

(a) *citizen* means inhabitant of city or townsman.

He was a foreigner but later became an Indian *citizen*.

(b) *civil* means proper to a citizen, polite, not of military.

A uniform *civil-code* is a must.

(c) *civilization* means becoming civilized, state reached in the process.

Indian *civilization* is one of the oldest in the world.

16. The Latin root "clud/clus/clos" means "shut or close". The following words are based on this root.

(a) *conclude* means bring to close, come to an end.

I was not present in the *concluding* session.

(b) *disclose* means to reveal; to expose.

Don't *disclose* this secret to anybody.

(c) *enclose* means shut-up in something.

Find *enclosed* a cheque for Rs. 500.00.

(d) *exclude* means shut out, expel.

Nigam has been *excluded* from the selection committee.

(e) *include* means comprise part of a whole.

The service charges are *included* in it.

(f) *closure* means closed state, closing.

The prolonged strike in the factory was the cause of its *closure*.

17. The Latin root "cole/cult" means "to till; to cultivate". Based on this root are the following words:

(a) *colony* means people, animals or plants living close together, of one nationality.

In our *colony* there is no school.

(b) *culture* means tillage of the soil, improvement by training.

Indian *culture* was highly developed even in hoary past.

(c) *cultivate* means practise of cultivating the soil.

The farmers were engaged in *cultivating* their fields.

18) The Latin root "credit" (to believe) has given us credit, creditable, credence, credentials, discredit etc.

(a) *credit* means trust a person, an honour.

The dance recital given by Sonal Mansingh was really *creditable*.

(b) *credible* means worthy of belief.

It sounds like a cock and bull story, and so is not *credible*.

(c) *credence* means belief, trust.

Don't give *credence* to what she says.

(d) *credential* means evidence or letters of trustworthiness.

The ambassador from China presented his *credentials* to the President of India.

(e) *discredit* means loss of repute, lack of trust.

What he did was really *discreditable*.

19) The root "cure" is from a Latin noun and means "care". We have such words as *cure, accurate, manicure, secure, cares etc.* from this root.

(a) *cure* literally means taking proper medical care.

There is still no sure *cure* for many fatal diseases like AIDS and Cancer.

(b) *accurate* literally means taking care to be correct and exact.

You should be more accurate in your answers.

(c) *manicure* means taking care of the hands.

She went to the beautician for *manicure*.

(d) *secure* literally means free from care.

The child felt much more *secure* in the lap of its mother.

(e) *cares* means troubles, anxiety, worries.

Life is full of *cares*.

20. The Latin root "de/div" meaning "a god" has given us deity, deify, divine etc.

(a) *deity* means god, divine status.

Lord Rama is their family *deity*.

(b) *deify* means make a god, worship as a god.

In ancient times people *deified* forces of nature as gods and goddesses.

(c) *divine* means like a god, sacred.

The Vedas are the oldest *divine* scriptures.

21. From the Latin root "du", which means "two", we have *dual, duel, double, duplicate, duplex etc.*

(a) *dual* means double, two fold.

I dislike his *dual* policy.

(b) *duel* is a fight or contest between two persons.

The two wrestlers fought a grim *duel*.

(c) *double* is twice as much or many.

The prices of commodities have almost *doubled* during this week.

(d) *duplicate* means having two examples, doubled, make exact copy of.

I lost my original birth-certificate, and so applied for a *duplicate*.

(e) *duplex* means two-fold, two-storey set of rooms.

He owns a *duplex* flat in a posh colony.

22. The Latin root "fac/fic/fact/fect" means "make, do". From this root are derived facile, fiction, infact, efficient, faction, manufacture, malefic, soporific etc.

(a) *facile* means easily done or won.

He had a *facile* victory over his adversary in the duel.

(b) *fiction* means imagined or invented statement or narrative.

Premchand has been a great Hindi *fiction-writer*.

(c) *in fact* means in reality, in short.

In fact, I bought this painting in auction.

(d) *efficient* means making effect, capable.

Ganesh proved an *efficient* lawyer.

(e) *faction* means self-interested group or party.

Don't be involved in *factional* fights.

(f) *manufacture* means do or make by hands.

We *manufacture* wooden and steel furniture of all kinds.

(g) *malefic* means making or exerting evil influence, baleful.

The *malefic* effects of drugs are now well known.

(h) *soporific* means tending to cause sleep.

The doctor has given the patient a *soporific* medicine.

23. The root "flug" is from a Latin verb meaning "to flee". It has given us *refuge, refugee, fugitive etc.*

(a) *refuge* means a place of safety to escape from danger, a place to flee.

The Kurds from Iraq are seeking *refuge* in neighbouring Iran and Turkey to escape torture.

(b) *refugee* means a person who flees to escape danger.

The partition of India in 1947 turned thousands of people into *refugees*.

(c) *fugitive* means a person fleeing from the police or army.

A criminal escaped from the Tihar Jail. The *fugitive's* name and description were then published in the newspaper.

24. The root "flu/flux", (to flow) has given us:

(a) *affluent* means flowing freely, wealthy.

Affluent people should take care of their poor and needy brethren.

(b) *Confluence* means the point where two rivers flow together; junction of two or more rivers.

Allahabad is situated at the *confluence* of the Ganga, the Yamuna and the subterranean Saraswati.

(c) *fluctuate* means warver, vascillate.

Let not your mind *fluctuate* if you want to meditate.

(d) *flume* means a ravine with a stream.

The river travels through a *flume* before it descends to the plains.

(e) *flux* means constant flow.

Life is nothing but a *flux*.

(f) *influence* means flowing in of power from one person to another so as to have desired effect.

Gandhiji wielded a great *influence* on the masses.

(g) *influx* means flowing in a great number.

The *influx* of refugees outpaced all our efforts to rehabilitate them.

(h) *mellifluous* means flowing with honey, honeyed, very sweet.

Lata Mangeshkar is a *mellifiuous* singer.

(i) *superfluous* means in excess, flowing over, oversupply, needless.

Most of your arguments are really *superfluous*.

25. The Greek root "gam" (marriage) has given us bigamy, monogamy, polygamy etc.

(a) *bigamy* means state of being married to two persons at a time.

Dropadi indulged in *bigamy* by necessity.

(b) *monogamy* means state of being married to one person a time.

Monogamy is an ideal state of marriage.

(c) *polygamy* means having more than one wife at a time.

There is a lot of awakening now in the women at large and so *polygamy* is a thing of hoary past.

26. **The root "gen" (to give birth to) has given us scores of words. Some of these are:**

(a) *endangered* means to be in danger.

Many a species of cranes are now *endangered.*

(b) *degenerated* means having lost the qualities that are normal, fallen from excellence.

They were a heroic people but gradually *degenerated* into ignoble lot because of many social evils.

(c) *indigenous* means born or produced in a region.

Tea is produced *indigenously* in many parts of the country.

(d) *progeny* means offspring, issue.

We Indians are *progeny* of ancient Aryan and Dravid races.

(e) *genesis* means origin, mode of generation.

You need not go into the *genesis* and development of this language.

(f) *generation* means procreation, production.

Power-generation is being given to private sector in India.

(g) *eugenics* means science of improving offspring.

Eugenics has helped us in improving the quality of our offspring.

27. The Latin root "grat" means "pleasing". From this element we have gratify, grateful, gratitude, congratulate etc.

(a) *gratify* means to please, satisfy.

I feel *gratified* at your rapid progress.

(b) *grateful* means obliged, thankful.

You should feel *grateful* for the timely help he rendered you.

(c) *gratitude* means a sense of thankfulness.

I was overwhelmed with a sense of *gratitude* for all his help and kindness.

(d) *congratulate* means to address a person with expression of sympathetic joy.

Let me *congratulate* you heartily on your brilliant success.

28. The Latin root "greg" means "flock". It has given us congregate, congregation, egregious, aggregate, segregate, gregarious etc.

(a) *congregate* means to flock together.

Most of the people of the city *congregated* on the confluence for a holy dip in the waters.

(b) *congregation* means flock; herd; collection of people.

The leader then addressed the *congregation*.

(c) *egregious* literally means standing out from the flock; a shocking blunder or folly that stands out from the common mistakes.

Prithviraj Chauhan made an *egregious* folly by pardoning Mohmed Gauri.

(d) *aggregate* means the sum total.

He scored 770 marks in *aggregate.*

(e) *segregate* means to separate from the flock.

The Africans were subject to *segregation* by the Whites.

(f) *gregarious* means living in a flock, a social being.

Man is called a *gregarious* animal.

29. The root "hilar" means "glad, cheerful". From this Latin root we have:

(a) *hilarious* means joys, boistrously, merry.

The comedy was really *hilarious.*

(b) *exhilarate* means gladden, enliven.

The good news of his son's selection in I. A. S. made him feel *exhilarated.*

(c) *exhilaration* means gladness.

What was the cause of so much *exhilaration* on that day in the club?

30. The Greek root "log" means "word or speech". From this root we have:

(a) *dialogue* means conversation; conversational writing.

The *dialogues* in the film are witty and interesting.

(b) *catalogue* means alphabetical list of books.

See this title in the *catalogue*.

(c) *epilogue* means speech addressed at the end of a play, concluding words.

The *epilogue* is in the form of a small narrative poem.

(d) *prologue* means speech or poem serving as introduction in a play.

A chorus comes on the stage as the curtain rises and recites a *prologue*.

31. The root "men" means "to lead to, to bring to". This French root has given us:

(a) *amenable* means responsive, tractable.

By nature I found the boy *amenable*.

(b) *mien* means look or bearing.

A boy with a girlish *mien* met me there.

(c) *promenade* means a place for walking and amusement.

We two *promenaded* along the beach.

(d) *demeanor* means the way a person behaves.

He is a man of dignified *demeanor*.

(e) *misdemeanor* means ill-behaviour.

I dislike people of *misdemeanor*.

32. The Latin root "mit/miss" means "to send, to let go". From it we have:

(a) *admit* means to let in, permit entrance.

He fell seriously ill and so was *admitted* to the hospital.

(b) *commit* means send for safe keeping or to memory.

Commit this poem to memory.

(c) *dismiss* means to send away, let go.

He was *dismissed* from his job for his negligence.

(d) *emit* means to send out smell, smoke etc.

The chimney *emitted* foul smell and yellow smoke.

(e) *omit* means to leave out, not included.

I don't know why his name has been *omitted* from the team.

(f) *missile* means to send out or let go an object or weapon to hit a target from a distance.

Scuds are very accurate and deadly *missiles.*

(g) *permit* means to allow; give permission.

He has got a *permit* to sale wine.

(h) *transmit* means allow to go through, pass on.

A telephone is very convenient to *transmit* a message.

33. **The Latin root "mater" (mother) has given us maternal, matriarch, matron, matrimony, Alma Mater etc.**

(a) *maternal* means of or like a mother, related through mother.

Under her *maternal* care and love the princess forgot her own mother.

(b) *matriarch* means woman corresponding in status to patriarch.

In Kerala *matriarchal* system of family can be still seen.

(c) *matron* means married woman, one of dignity and sobriety fit for a mother.

A *matron* is the incharge of all the nurses in the hospital.

(d) *matrimonial* means in regard to marriage

I was going through the *matrimonial* columns of the newspaper.

(e) *Alma Mater* means a university college or school where a student gets education, literally it means "bounteous mother".

An *Alma Mater* is really a second mother where we are reborn, as it were.

I. Below are given some words with a common root. Identify the root and its meaning, and then match each word on the left with the meaning on the right closest to the word in sense. Answers follow.

1. contemporary	(a) of this world, not spiritual
2. extempore	(b) the speed at which a piece of music is performed.
3. temporal	(c) of about the same age and time.
4. temporary	(d) to speakor act in a manner one thinks is expedient, ignoring principle.
5. tempo	(e) on the spur of the moment, spontaneous, without preparation.
6. temporize	(f) for the time being, short lived.

Answer

(i) The root common to the above word is "tempor", which means "time".

(ii) 1(c); 2(e); 3(a); 4(f); 5(b); 6(d)

II. Read the following questions quickly and answer in Yes or No.

1. Suresh gave Naresh a dictionary without charging any money. Is Suresh a *beneficiary?* Yes____ No____.

2. Is biography an antonym of autobiography? Yes___ No.___.

3. Do the roots "chron" and "tempor" mean the same, that is "time"? Yes___ No___.

4. Is the root "men" common both in "amenable" and "amen"? Yes____ No.___.

5. Have the words "rebel" and "bellicose" sprung up from the same common root? Yes___ No.___.

6. Are homonyms similar both in form and meaning? Yes___ No.___.

7. Are both human beings and animals animate things? Yes____. No.____.

8. Was Bapu the pseudonym of Mahatma Gandhi? Yes___ No.___.

9. Does a mendicant lead a luxurious life? Yes___ No___.

10. Was Hitler a misanthrope? Yes___ No___.

11. Is "ped" a root in centipede? Yes___ No___.

12. Do the roots "clud" and "clus" mean the same as in "disclose" and "conclude"? Yes___ No___.

13. Does "cure" depends on "care"? Yes___ No___.

14. Does eugenics help us in improving our offspring? Yes___ No___.

15. Do the words "admit" and "dismiss" give the sense of "let go or to send"? Yes___ No___.

16. Does a hilarious comedy contain much matter for laughter? Yes___ No___.

17. Do mellifluous and honeyed give the same idea? Yes___ No___.

18. Is bi- a prefix in bigamy? Yes___ No___.

19. Does polygamy mean having more than one husband at a time? Yes___ No___.

20. Do you agree that life is nothing but a flux? Yes___ No.___.

Answers

1. No; 2. No; 3. Yes; 4. No; 5. Yes; 6. No; 7. Yes; 8. No; 9. No; 10. Yes; 11. Yes; 12. Yes; 13. Yes; 14. Yes; 15. Yes; 16. Yes; 17. Yes; 18. Yes; 19. No; 20. Yes.

III. "Dorm" is a Latin root which means "to sleep". Fill in the following blanks with the words based on this root. A small dash means a letter required in the blank.

1. We slept in a d .... o _ y.

2. Many creatures like snakes, bears etc. become dor .... t in winter.

3. Dorm is a colloquial form of d .... t .... y.

4. D .... mo .... se is a small, old rodent or mouse that resembles a squirrel.

Answers

1. dormitory; 2. dormant; 3. dormitory; 4. dormouse.

IV. From the groups of four words at the right, select a word each that is closest in meaning to the words which are at the left and numbered.

1. Alma Mater — (a) nurse (b) matter of great importance (c) school or college of one's education (d) grand mother.

2. matrimony — (a) money got in dowry (b) state of being married (c) material consideration (d) worldly things.

3. gregarious — (a) living in society and groups (b) greedy (c) dangerous (d) monsterous

4. malefic — (a) baleful (b) belonging to a male person (c) social (d) fighting by nature

5. manicure — (a) cure of a disease (b) man under a cure (c) secure (d) care of the hands and nails.

6. credentials — (a) certificates and degrees (b) letters of trustworthiness (c) taking of goods on credit (d) letters of introduction.

7. chronology (a) study of diseases (b) history of events (c) state of things past (d) a book of prayer and hymns.

8. autochthonous (a) self moving (b) aboriginals (c) outlawed (d) not suitable

9. patronymic (a) patriotic (b) hostile (c) inherited property (d) name after ancestors or father.

10. amateur (a) fully mature (b) not professional (c) not skilled (d) not serious.

Answers

1. (c); 2 (b); 3. (a); 4.(a); 5.(d); 6. (b); 7. (b); 8. (b); 9. (d); 10. (b).

3
Encounter with more Roots

Obviously, the roots help us a lot in reaching to the heart of words. Thus, they being dependable to a considerable extent, deserve our careful study and consideration. In many words, the roots may not retain their original meanings and yet they assist us in unlocking the senses of the words. But we have to tread this ground with due care and caution because sometimes roots may not prove so reliable and helpful. Moreover, it is essential that we properly identify a root and other elements that form a word. Now, let us study the following roots and words formed by them. The root-suffix method is undoubtedly a dependable way of reaching the meanings of words.

1. The Greek root "gen" or "genit" means "give birth to". In combination with this root we have these words:

(a) *genius* - having special mental endowments, inventive capacity.

Ramanujan has been a matchless mathemafician and *genius*.

(b) *genuine* - of original stock, not feigned.

It is a *genuine* piece of art.

(c) *genial* - pleasant, conducive of growth.

His *genial* humour and friendly talk endeared him among his friends.

(d) *genital* - external organs of reproduction.

In the duel one of the wrestlers *genitals* were injured.

(e) *progenitor* - a forefather, ancestor.

Our *progenitors* came from Central Asia.

(f) *hydrogen* - the lightest substance combining with oxygen to produce water.

2. The Greek root "graph" means to write. The following are some of the words based on it:

(a) *epigraph* - something written above or upon.

The *epigraph* above the gate was a quotation.

(b) *telegraph* - sending messages to a distance by telegraph.

I informed the family of deceased *telegraphically*.

(c) *biography* - written life of a person.

These days he is busy writing Pt. Nehru's *biography*.

(d) *graphic* - of drawing, painting and engraving.

He gave a *graphic* account of the incident.

(e) *monograph* - a scholarly writing on a single subject.

, What's the topic of your *monograph?*

(f) *demographic* - study of growth and distribution of population.

The latest *demographic* figures point out at our failure in family-planning.

3. The root "lat" means "to bear, to carry". The words based on this root are:

(a) *collate* - bring together for comparison.

Collate all the chapters before you send the thesis for binding.

(b) *dilate* - to widen, expand, speak at length.

In darkness the pupils of our eyes *dilate*.

(c) *dilatory* - delaying, procrastinating.

I dislike his *dilatory* tactics in such urgent matters.

(d) *elation* - great joy and exultation.

The news of Drona's death sent a wave of *elation* in the Pandava camp.

(e) *oblation* - offering to gods.

The priests offered ghee and fragrant things in *oblation* to the Fire-god.

(f) *prelate* - a bishop.

Under his *prelateship* people were happy.

(g) *relate* - to communicate.

Relate your story in details.

4. The root "logu/locut" means "to talk, to speak".

(a) *circumlocutory* - speak in a round about way.

I could not make either head or tail because of his *circumlocutory* statement.

(b) *colloquial* - spoken.

Colloquial English differs a lot from standard and written English.

(c) *grandiloquence* - grand but showy speech.

His speech lacked substance, but was marked with *grandiloquence*.

(d) *loquacious* - talkative.

Many of the comic heroines of Shakeshpeare are quite *loquacious*.

(e) *obloquy* - speaking abuse, verbal abuse.

I found him for the first time indulging in *obloquy*.

(f) *ventriloquist* - the art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from some source other than the speaker.

5. The root "lumen/luc" means "to shine or to light up".

(a) *luminary* - a famous intellectual.

Dr. Radhakrishnan has been one of the world's great *luminaries.*

(b) *lucid* - clear, not vague

His style of writing is precise and *lucid.*

(c) *elucidate* - clarify, light up

You should have further *elucidated* your point.

(d) *pellucid* - crystal clear.

The *pellucid* water of the lake was its another attraction.

(e) *lucubrate* - to study by candle-light, to study till late at night.

Milton burnt midnight oil and *lucubrated.*

6. The Latin root "nav" means a ship. From this root we have --

(a) *navy* - the sea force of a nation.

Our *navy* is well prepared to protect our seas.

(b) *naval* - pertaining to ships and their crews.

He has now become a *naval officer.*

(c) *navigate* - to travel on water, to steer a ship.

He is sure to *navigate* the ship of country to safe haven.

(d) *navigable* - waterways fit for ships to travel on.

A few of our rivers are *navigable* all the year.

7. The Greek root "pan" means all. This root has given us -

(a) *panthism* - the worship of all gods.

The Hindus practice *pantheism*.

(b) *pantomime* - all the performance without words.

He is an expert *pentomime*.

(c) *panacea* - all healing, a universal remedy.

This discovery of a new medicine will provide you a *panacea*.

(d) *pan* - Americanism.

Pan-Americanism is dangerous for world peace and development of poor nations.

8. From the Latin root "par" (equal) we have--

(a) *comparison* - likeness, similarity

There is no *comparison* between a camel and a bird.

(b) *comparable* - able to compare

Rana Pratap is favourably *comparable* with any other great hero.

(c) *incomparable* - matchless

Her *incomparable* qualities of head and heart are still remembered after her death.

(d) *pair* - two similar things associated together. The spelling has changed but it has its origin in "par"

(e) *peer* - one that has the same rank, value etc. Again this word has its root in "par".

9. The Latin root "pen/pend" means "to hang, weigh, pay". From this root are framed --

(a) *depend* - to hang down for support

I no more *depend* on my parents for money.

(b) *dispense* - to do without.

I have *dispensed* with the services of that dishonest servant.

(c) *expend* - to spend, pay out, use up.

It is not wise to *expend* your money so liberally on flatterers etc.

(d) *pendent* - hanging ornament.

She wore a pair of gold *pendents* set with diamonds.

(e) *suspend* - hang up, sustained between top and bottom, to remove someone from a position.

The manager would *suspend* the cashier for his dishonesty.

10. The Latin root "ped" means "foot". From this root we have --

(a) *biped* - having two feet.

A human being is a *biped.*

(b) *quadruped* - having four feet.

The elephant, tiger, cow etc. are *quadruped.*

(c) *pedestrian* - going on feet.

A *pedestrian* is supposed to walk on the footpath meant for him.

(d) *pedestal* - base of a statue, fan etc.

I need a *pedestal* fan immediately.

(e) *centipede* - having hundred feet.

(f) *impede* - to block someone's progress.

Now nothing can *inpede* my smooth progress.

(g) *expedite* - to speed up a thing.

Expedite the return of the loan.

(h) *pedal* - of foot.

The left *pedal* of my bicycle is not working.

11. The Greek root "pod/pus" also means "foot". From this root we have--

(a) *podiatrist* - one who treats the disorders of foot.

A *podiatrist* is not a pediatrist.

(b) *arthropod* - with jointed feet or legs.

Insects belong to *arthropod* species of creatures.

(c) *podium* - pedestal, platform.

The orchestra played sweet music on the *podium*, while we sat in front on chairs.

(d) *antipodes* - two places directly opposite, each other on the earth, an exact opposites

In nature both his sons are like *antipodes*.

(e) *octopus* - having eight feet.

The eight arms of an *octopus* have a number of suckers.

12. The Latin root "popul", meaning "people", can be seen in popular, populate, people, populous.

(a) *popular* - liked by people.

Film songs are very *popular* these days.

(b) *populate* - inhabit.

Uttar Pradesh is a thickly *populated* province of our country.

(c) *populist* - of political party seeking to represent the whole of the people.

The party in power has adopted many *populist* measures on the eve of election.

(d) *people* - persons of race, nation etc.

The Hindi-speaking *people* is in majority in India.

(e) *populous* - thickly inhabited.

Calcutta is the most *populous* city of India.

13. The Latin root "port" means "to carry". It has given us--

(a) *portable* - capable of being carried.

I want to buy a *portable* typewriter.

(b) *import* - to bring in from another country.

We *import* goods worth several thousand crores of rupees.

(c) *transport* - to carry across.

Now we have very fast means of *transport*.

(d) *report* - carry back, give account of, make a statement.

I have *reported* the theft to the police.

(e) *porter* - one who carries burden.

Narain has been working as *porter* at the railway station.

14. The Latin root "pri/prim" means first. It occurs in--

(a) *primer* - elementary book.

Somebody stole his English *primer*.

(b) *primary* - of the first position in a series, not derived, earliest, of the first importance.

It is your *primary* duty to observe discipline in the class.

(c) *primitive* - at an early stage of development.

In *primitive* days the use of paper was not known.

(d) *prince* - male member of a royal family.

The *prince* of our state is a famous polo-player.

(e) *principal* - chief in rank.

Take the interest, I shall return the *principal* amount tomorrow.

(f) *primeval* - of the first ages.

The aboriginals still follow their *primeval* methods of hunting and cooking.

15. From Greek root "poli" meaning "city", we have--

(a) *police* - civil force for maintaining law and order.

The *police* at once reached the scene of accident.

(b) *policy* - course of action, sagacity.

Our foreign *policy* is that of non-alignment.

(c) *politic* - judicious, crafty, prudent.

Beware of him, he is *politic* and clever.

(d) *metropolis* - capital city, chief city.

Delhi is *metropolis* of India.

16. The root "rog/rogat", (ask, ask for) has given us--

(a) *arrogate* - to abolish, to repeal.

We are trying hard to get that black law get *abrogated.*

(b) *arrogate* - to ask for oneself as a right, claim unduly.

A dictator *arrogates* all the powers and privilges.

(c) *arrogance* - pride, haughtiness.

See his *arrogance*, he has not saluted his father, for now he is a minister.

(d) *derogatory* - disparaging, decrying.

He must take back his *derogatory* remark.

(e) *prerogative* - special right or privilege.

It is the Prime Minister's *prerogative* to select his cabinet colleagues.

(f) *prorogue* - adjourn a legislative body.

The President has *prorogued* the Parliament *sine die.*

17. The Latin root "scrib/script" meaning "to write", "to enrol" has given us--

(a) *describe* - to put forth in words, relate

Describe the story in your own words.

(b) *inscribe* - to write.

Inscribe the following passage in short-hand.

(c) *transcript* - to write in or on, enter a name.

Take this *transcript* and type it out immediately.

(d) *prescribe* - lay down, write the use of medicine.

This question is out of *prescribed* course.

(e) *proscribe* - to reject, to banish.

The law *proscribes* dowry-taking and giving.

(f) *conscript* - to enlist compulsorily for service in army.

The government have *conscripted* thousands of young men.

18. The Latin root "sci" (to know), has given us conscious, consciousness, science etc.

(a) *conscious* - to know, be aware of.

I am *conscious* of your help to me.

(b) *Consciousness* - awareness.

Education sharpens your *consciousness*.

(c) *science* - a body of knowledge based on observations, tests etc.

Science is a blessing if judiciously used.

19. The Latin root "spect" means "to look". From it we have--

(a) *circumspection* - careful consideration of all related facts before deciding.

(b) *spectacular* - strikingly grand

We have made *spectacular* progress in science and technology.

(c) *spectacles* - eyeglasses

Where are my pair of *spectacles?*

(d) *spectator*- one who looks

The *spectators* lauded the dance-recital with a thunderous clapping.

(e) *inspect* - to look at carefully, examine

I have *inspected* all the facts critically.

(f) *suspect* - to be suspicious

I *suspect* his hand in the recent explosion.

20. The Latin root "ser/serv" means "slave". The root is the basis of the following words:

(a) *servant* - one who serves, be obedient.

It is difficult to have a faithful *servant* these days.

(b) *serf* - a person whose services are attached to the soil.

Under the feudal system a *serf* was bound to serve his master all his life.

(c) *service* - condition of a service.

In search of *service* he left his village for good and went to Bombay.

(d) *servitude* - slavery, subjection.

There is no curse worse than *servitude*.

21. The root "tect" means "to cover". From this Latin root we have --

(a) *detect* - to uncover, investigate.

The police was able to *detect* in time the plot to kill a V.I.P.

(b) *detective* - of detectives and their work.

I used the services of a *detective* to uncover a crime.

(c) *protect* - to cover.

An umbrella *protects* you against sun and rain.

(d) *detector* - a device to detect.

We have recently installed a *fire-detector* in our factory. In case there is smoke or fire, it will ring a loud alarm-bell.

22. The Latin root "tang/ting/tact" means "to touch". From this root we have --

(a) *contact* - to come together.

I *contacted* him on the phone.

(b) *intact* - not touched, safe and undamaged.

In spite of the carpet bombing many buildings stand there *intact.*

(c) *tangible* - touchable, concrete.

I want *tangible* results.

(d) *tangent* - touching, touching but not intersecting.

The line was *tangent* to the curve.

23. The Latin root "ten/tin/tain" (to hold) has given

(a) *continent* - a large land mass.

India is a *sub-continent.*

(b) *contain* - to hold in, restrain.

This pot *contains* milk.

(c) *detain* - to hold to delay.

He was *detained* by the police for interrogation.

(d) *pertain* - be a part, to belong

Enclosed are papers *pertaining* to the sale of the building.

(e) *tenacious* - holding firmly.

His *tenacious* memory helped him to top the list of successful candidates.

24. The Latin root "tract" meaning "to draw, pull" has given us many important words, such as--

(a) *attract* -to draw or bring to oneself.

A loud cry *attracted* my attention.

(b) *contract* - to shrink, a legal agreement.

They entered into a *contract* to build a bridge over the river.

(c) *distract* - to draw away ones mind.

The violent explosion in the street below *distracted* my mind.

(d) *extract* - to draw out substance.

Give the *extract* of the passage.

(e) *protract* - prolong.

The lady died after a *protracted* illness.

(f) *retract* - to draw back, to withdraw

He had to *retract* his charge at last.

25. From the Latin root "vad" we have "invade, evade, pervade" etc. "Vad" means "to go".

(a) *invade* - to go in, to attack, to enter forcibly.

The enemy *invaded* the fort at night.

(b) *evade* - escaping something.

The criminal succeeded in *evading* his arrest.

(c) *pervade* - to pass through, spread through

The smoke and stench *pervaded* the whole house.

26. From the Latin root "var" meaning "to change, be different" we have --

(a) *vary* - to change in form etc.

The tastes *vary* from person to person and place to place.

(b) *various* - of several kinds.

You can have shirts in *various* colours and sizes.

(c) *variety* - the state of being various.

India presents the best example of unity in *variety*.

(d) *variance* - degree of difference.

Your present statement is at *variance* from that of the last week.

26. The root "vert/vers" meaning "to turn, to desert, changing of sides", has given many words.

(a) *animadversion* - critical, unfavourable comments.

The *animadversions* by the fact-finding committee against the Chief Engineer ruined his career.

(b) *controvert* - to argue or reason against, debate.

The point in issue is still *controvertible.*

(c) *diversity* - variety

Unity in *diversity* is the hallmark of Indian society.

(d) *diverse* - varied, dissimilar.

People from *diverse* parts of the world are expected to attend the conference.

(e) *divers* - several, various.

Flowers of *divers* colours, shades and shapes were a source of great delight.

(f) *introvert* - to direct one's mind on oneself.

The philosophers are generally *introvert* by nature.

(g) *perverse* - improper, wicked.

It seems Hitler was a man of *perverse* nature and taste.

(h) *traverse* - to pass or extend over, across.

You can *traverse* the snow-covered mountain range by skiing.

(i) *verstality* - able to turn easily from one subject to another, competent in many things

His *verstality* was remarkable.

27. The Latin root "viv" means "to live". From this root we have --

(a) *survive* - continue living.

The deceased is *survived* by his wife and two daughters.

(b) *revive* - bring to life again.

The prompt medical aid *revived* the dying person.

(c) *revival* - to bring to life again.

These kinds of poems mark the *revival* of classicism in literature.

(d) *vivacious* - full of life and energy.

Endowed with a *vivacious* personality, he is life of every party.

(e) *vivid* - sharp, clear and bright, lively.

The painting in *vivid* colours was a feast for eyes.

28. The Latin root "unda" means "superfluous, excessive". From this root we have --

(a) *redundant* - unnecessary.

Much of your answer is *redundant*.

(b) *redound* - to come back, recoil.

The insult heaped up on me will surely *redound* to its author sooner than later.

(c) *inundate* - to flood, deluge.

The unprecedented floods have *inundated* many vil-

lages and towns in the country.

(d) *undulatory* - wavy in form.

The *undulatory* ground is hardly suitable for our purpose.

29. The Latin root "vid/vis" means "to see". This root is the basis of the following important words:

(a) *vision* - act or faculty of seeing.

Wordsworth was a poet of great *vision* and imagination.

(b) *video* - relating to photographic images, television.

We have recorded the event on a *video* film.

(c) *evident* - clear to vision.

It is *evident* from the facts that he is to blame.

(d) *provide* - to make due supply, to state as a condition.

They were *provided* with all the necessities.

30. The Latin root "voc/vok" means "voice" . F... this root we have --

(a) *advocate* - to plead the cause of others.

The lawyer *advocated* my case well and at length.

(b) *evoke* - to call from memory.

The orator *evoked* the events of past.

(c) *revoke* - to cancel.

My decision is *irrevocable*.

(d) *invoke* - to call upon gods.

The poet *invoked* the goddess of learning.

(e) *provoke* - to arouse to action.

I don't know what *provoked* the fight?

(f) *vocation* - occupation.

He is a tailor by *vocation*.

I. The words numbered below on the left are based on roots shown in this chapter. Now match a meaning/definition from the column on the right to each of the words.

1.	circumlocutary	(a)	Study of growth and distribution of people
2.	dilatory	(b)	sense of exultation and much joy
3.	genius	(c)	original not feigned
4.	elation	(d)	trying to delay things
5.	demographic	(e)	speak in a round about manner
6.	genuine	(f)	a man of inventive capacity
7.	evident	(g)	that can be omitted without any loss of significance
8.	popular	(h)	inhabited by large number of people

9. prerogative	(i) external reproductive organs
10. primitive	(j) keeping firm hold on memory etc.
11. populous	(k) liked by large number of people
12. redound	(l) to be still alive after the passing away of
13. prescribe	(m) to enlist compulsorily for service in army
14. impede	(n) to speed up something
15. redundant	(o) very clear to perception
16. expedite	(p) to hamper work, progress etc.
17. genital	(q) special right or privilege
18. conscript	(r) write the use of medicine
19. tenacious	(s) of early stage of development
20. survive	(t) come back or recoil upon a person

Answers

I 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (f); 4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (c); 7. (o); 8. (k); 9. (q); 10. (s); 11. (h); 12. (t); 13. (r); 14. (p); 15. (g); 16. (n); 17, (i); 18. (m); 19. (j); 20. (l).

II. In each of the following sentences there are a few *italicized* words. Give one word in place of these words.

1. How can we play hockey on *a wavy and uneven ground* like this?

2. In this sentence these two words are *quite unnecessary and so are superfluous.*

3. I was studying in my room when suddenly a loud cry in the street below *disturbed my mind and attention.*

4. I sent my men *to examine and have a careful look* of the machine to be bought.

5. It is *the right and privilege* of the president of the club to nominate three persons to the executive body.

6. My little sister Rohini fell sick and so I took her to a *Physician who is a specialist in disease of children.*

7. All the *people who were watching the show* lauded the magician with a loud clapping.

8. The patient has a massive heart-attack, and the doctor did his best *to bring him to life again* but in vain.

9. We use bus, trucks etc. *to carry our goods across* to various parts of the country.

10. He is an expert *in performing plays etc. without using any word at all.*

11. He is *always talking and talking and hardly ever silent.*

12. The victory of our team by 50 runs sent among us a wave of *great delight and exultation.*

13. He offered me a wrist-watch which was *of original stock and make and not fake.*

14. I have misplaced my *glasses I use for reading and writing.*

Answers

1. undulatory; 2. redundant; 3. distracted;
4. inspect; 5. prerogative; 6. paediatrician;
7. spectators; 8. revive; 9. transport;
10. pantomime; 11. garrulous; 12. elation;
13. genuine; 14. spectacles.

III. In the column below are five words containing a common root meaning "time". Use these words to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

1. *temporary*

2. *temporal*

3. *extemporarily*

4. *contemporary*

5. *temporize*

(a) The leader being advised to ---------------------- in order to gain favour of more members cancelled the party-election.

(b) The workers have been working regularly for the last three years in the factory and yet they are_____.

(c) Dalai Lama is not a -------- head of the Tibetan people living in India and many other countries.

(d) Shakespeare was born in 1564 and Bernard Shaw in 1856. It means they were not --------

(e) Swami Vivekananda went to attend the Parliament of World Religions in America and he spoke at length

and ---------- in a manner which fascinated all without an exception.

Answers

(a) temporize; (b) temporary; (c) tempora (d) contemporary; (e) extemporarily

IV. Match the roots given on the left with their meanings given on the right. Compare your answers with those given below.

1. *mot* - an in animal	(a) to warn
2. *log* - as in dialogue	(b) foot
3. *port* - as in transport	(c) self
4. *grat* - as in grateful	(d) to throw or lie down
5. *civi* - as in civil	(e) life, spirit
6. *loqu* - as in eloquent	(f) to send
7. *gen* - as in progenitor	(g) earth
8. *fic* - as in fiction	(h) two
9. *monit* - as in admonish	(i) to move
10. *mit* - as in admit	(j) to speak
11. *ject* - as in inject	(k) pleasing
12. *geo* - as in geology	(l) to produce, give birth to
13. *anim* - as in animal	(m) citizen

14. *auto* - as in automatic	(n) to carry
15. *ped* - as in biped	(o) word, speech
16. *du* - as in dual	(p) make, invent

Answers

1.	(i) *mot* -	to move; as in move, motion and movement
2.	(o) *log* -	word or speech; as in dialogue, monologue, epilogue etc.
3.	(n) *port* -	to carry; as in transport, import, export etc.
4.	(k) *grat* -	pleasing; as in grateful, gratify, gratification, gratitude
5.	(m) *civi* -	citizen; as in civil, civilization
6.	(j) *loqu* -	to speak; as in eloquent, colloquial, elocution
7.	(l) *gen* -	to produce, give birth, as in genesis, generate.
8.	(p) *fic* -	make invent; as in fiction, fictitious
9.	(a) *monit* -	to warn, advise; as in admonish, monitor, premonition
10.	(f) *mit* -	to send; as in admit, commit, emit
11.	(d) *ject* -	to lie down, throw; as in eject, project, reject
12.	(g) *geo* -	earth, as in geography, geology

13. (c) *anim* - life, spirit; as in animal, animate, animosity.

14. (d) *auto* - self; as in automatic, automobile, autonomy

15. (b) *ped* - foot; as in biped, quadruped, pedestrian

16. (h) *du* - two; as in dual, duel, duet

4
(Prefixes): The Powerful Determinants

Root-Prefix-Suffix is an important method in enlarging one's stock of vocabulary. Prefixes and Suffixes come next to Roots in significance. A prefix is a verbal element affixed before a root, stem or word to qualify its meaning. Now what is the basic difference between a root and a prefix? Sometimes they both look alike and confuse the unwarry. The basic difference between the two is that a root supplies half the core meaning of a word it combines with, while a prefix simply determines and qualifies the meaning of a word or element before which it is affixed. Comparatively prefixes are smaller in number and more dependable and easy to recognize because their forms and meaning have undergone fewer changes.

Prefixes play a very powerful role as determinants. They are small in form, but they are dynamic and mighty because they provide direction and orientation to words. A prefix is like an engine which hauls a train of words it is affixed to. A prefix moves a train of roots etc. forward or backward or makes them stationary. It may add to a word's value and significance or devalue it. As the directional value of prefixes is immense, it is worthwhile to study them in some detail. For example, study these words with a common prefix.

1. adjoining
2. address
3. approve
4. affairs
5. aggravate
6. annex
7. appear
8. arrive
9. associate
10. attend

Obviously, the above words have a common relationship, as they have a prefix: *ad-* and its variations, *af-*, *ag-*, *ap-*, *as-*, *at-* in common. The suffix *ad-* and its disguises mean "to, towards, at or near". In these words the letter 'd' of *ad-* has been changed to the letter that followed it to make pronunciation easy and scheme workable. This change of letter 'd' to the first letter of the root it is affixed to, is a sort of natural colouration or assimilation. Let us take some more examples of this prefix.

(a) *attend* -- ad + tend

Prefix *ad-* means towards and the Latin root *tend* means *to stretch*. Thus, it means to stretch or extend the mind to something. The 'd' of *ad-* changes have to 't' according to the law of natural colouration and assimilation.

(b) *assimilation* -- ad + similation

It means towards like (similis), or absorption into the system by making like.

(c) *apply* -- ad + ply

It means folding oneself towards something, or to put close to.

(d) *annihilate* -- ad + nihilate

The prefix ad, to + nihil, nothing means towards noth-

ingness, that is to reduce something to nothing by destroying.

(e) *assiduous* -- ad + siduous

Ad, to + siduous, sit, that is, to sit at a job, or attending to work closely.

(f) *assent* -- as + sent

Ad, towards + sent, to feel, that is to feel towards, or assent to a request, proposal.

(g) *affluent* -- ad + fluent

Ad, towards + flue, flow, that is, to flow towards, or towards whom money flows.

Thus, prefixes are elements which make other words, roots etc. go, or in other words provide them orientation and direction. Below are given other important prefixes.

1. *In, Into, Within, On, Upon :*

In (Latin) into. Not unlike "ad", the last letter "n" of "in" undergoes assimilation and colouration and changes to m, l, p or r as in *imbibe*, *irradiate* etc. This prefix has given us scores of important words like *inhale* (breathe in), *internal* (inside), *include* (to let in), *to immure* (to shut oneself in, or imprison), *intra* (in side), *intravenous* (injection taken into a vein), *immigrate* (to move into), *incarnate* (embody in human form), *inject* (throw into); *inscribe* (write in or on), *invade* (enter into a hostile way).

Em (Greek) in, into

embrace (to close in one's arms).

En (Latin) in
enclose (to shut in)

Intra (Latin) within
intramural (within the wall), *intraurban* (within the city), *intrastate* (within the state), *intranational* (within a nation).

Intro (Latin) within
introspection (looking within), *introvert* (going within or inside himself)

Endo (Greek) within
endocrine (relating to internal secretions; as in indocrine glands etc.)

Epi (Greek) upon
epigraph (inscription on a stone or head of a chapter), *epitaph* (inscription on a grave stone, tomb).

Ob (Latin) upon
obsession (something that sits upon you, unreasonably persistent idea etc.)

2. *Away from, Out of, Out, Outside, Outward, Apart:*
Ab (Latin) away
abnormal (away from normal)
abstain (keep away from, refrain)

E, Ex (Latin) (out, out of)
eject (throw out)
exit (going out), prefix *ex-* may change to *ef-* as in *efficient* (flowing out).
explicit (something folded out, clearly expressed); *expedite* (take feet out of the way, speed up), *exclude* (shut

out), *exorbitant* (to tear out), *exaltation* (jump out of oneself with joy), *extrovert* (turned outward), *exorcise* (swear out), *elected* (chosen from or out of a group), *electic* (chosen from or out of various sources).

Se (Latin) away, apart, aside
separate (take apart), *secede* (move apart), *segregation* (keeping people apart), *sedulous* (away from deceit, industrious), *seclude* (keep away from others).

3. *Below, Down, Under:*

De (down)
demolition (tearing down, destruction), *defer* (carry down to later time, postpone), *descend* (to come down), *depend* (to hang down), *dejected* (cast down in spirit), *depository* (put down for safe keeping).

Cata, Cath (Greek) down
Catastrophe (a turning of upside down, crisis), *cataclysm* (washed down with flood, upheaval, violent event), *catapult* (hurl down stones).

Infra (Latin) below, lower
infrared (below red end of the spectrum), *infrasonic* (sound below lower level of human audibility), *infrastructure* (subordinate parts of an undertaking).

Sub, Suc, Suf, Sug, Sup, Sur (Latin) under
Surrogate (deputy or substitute), *supposition* (taken to be true for argument), *subcutaneous* (under the skin), *Subnormal* (under or below normal), *subway* (way under the ground), *subordinate* (under a superordinate), *submarine* (under the sea), *suburbs* (under or outside the city), *support* (hold up from below, to bear the weight)

Subtler (Latin) beneath
subterranean (beneath or below the earth) as is the river Saraswati supposed to be at Allahabad
subterfuge (underhand, secret, deceit).

Hypo (Greek) under
hypodermic (under the skin)
hypothesis (under some belief, supposition).

4. *Above, Over, Outside of, Beyond, Across:*

Extra (Latin) outside, beyond
extraordinary (beyond or out of the ordinary), *extrasensory* (beyond normal perception), *extravagant* (spending beyond limit or what is required).

Ultra (Latin) beyond
ultra violet (beyond the violet end, of visible spectrum), *ultrasonic* (beyond the limit of human audibility).

Trans (Latin) beyond, across
transcend (to climb beyond), *trans-Asia* (across or beyond Asia), *transcribe* (to write across), *transfer* (to carry or move across), *trance* (passing, beyond life).

Hyper (Greek) *hyperbole* (throwing beyond, exaggeration).

Super (Latin) beyond, over, above
superficial (on the surface, not effective, unnecessary), *supernatural* (beyond normal), *superannuated* (beyond a certain age), *supernumerary* (above the required number), *superior* (above or over), *supersede* (to sit above other, to take the place of)

5. *Through, Between, Among:*
Per, Pel (Latin) through, thoroughly

perambulate (walk through or around), *perfect* (done thoroughly), *percolate* (to pass through), *permeate* (spread through thoroughly), *pernicious* (thoroughly vile, wicked), *pervade* (spread through), *perennial* (throughout the year, ever lasting), *perfedious* (tromping through some one's faith, to deceive some one's faith, betrayal of trust), *pellucid* (thoroughly clear).

Dia (Greek) through, across

diathirmy (heating through), *diaphanous* (filtering light through, transparent), *diaspora* (dispersal through many regions).

Inter (Latin) among, between
intersect (to cut between), *interstate* (between the states), *international* (between nations), *interpolate* (insert words between other words or a text), *interbreed* (between different stocks of animals, cross breed), *interfere* (to come between), *interject* (to throw between a remark etc.).

6. *After, Behind, Backward, Back:*
Re, Retro (Latin) back, backward

recall (to call back), *recoup* (to get something back, recover), *relapse* (to lapse back), *relegate* (to send back to lesser place or position), *relinquish* (to leave back, abandon), *rescind* (to take back, repeal), *recede* (to go back), *retrogress* (to slide backward), *reject* (throw something back, not to accept), *reflect* (bend back), *resent* (to throw back, get annoyed), *recluse* (to shut back, one who avoids company)

Post (Latin) after, behind

postgraduate (after graduation), *postpone* (put off until afterwards, delay), *posthumous* (after one's death), *postmortem* (medical examination done after death), *post meridian* (afternoon), *post natal* (after birth), *posterior* (later, following, after)

7. *In Front Of, Before, Forward:*

Pre (Latin) in front of

precaution (caution taken before hand), *precursor* (one who runs before, predecessor), *precuse* (to be sure before doing something), *preface* (a brief statement before the actual book), *premeditate* (to think before hand), *presage* (to indicate before something actually happens), *predilection* (to choose beforehand, inclination), *prep*[illegible] (placed before a noun or pronoun), *preside* (to sit before), *presentiment* (feeling before of something bad or evil).

Ante (Latin) before

antechamber (room before the chamber), *antebellum* (before war), *antecedents* (what has gone before), *antedate* (to happen before something else)

Pro (Greek), *Pro* (Latin) before

procenium (part of the stage in front of the curtain), *profane* (outside the temple or religion, irreverant), *profess* (to declare before people), *proceed* (go forward), *propulsion* (driving forward).

8. *Around, About:*

Peri (Greek) around

peripaletic (walking round from one place to another)

circum (Latin) round, on all sides

circumambulate (to walk around a deity etc.), *circumlocution* (roundabout way of saying), *circumference* (line of a circle), *circumnavigate* (to sail around), *circumspect* (watchful alaround as for danger).

9. *Time, Age, Old, New:*

Chronos (Greek) time

chronology (science of measuring time and of dating events), *chronical* (a historical record of events), *synchronous* (happening at the same time)

Archaeo (Greek) old

archaic (old fashioned, of earlier times), *archaeology* (study of history through material found in excavations).

Neo (Greek) new

neo-classic (revival of classical traditions), *neo-romantic* (new romantic), *neo-rich* (new rich), *neologism* (a newly coined word), *neophyte* (newly admitted, novice).

10 *Big, Small, Many, Few, Grand :*

Macro (Greek), large

macrocosm (the large world, universe)

mega, megal (Greek), grand, great, large.
megalith, (very large stone), *megalomania* (disease of thinking oneself in grandiose terms), *megaphone* (large sound, a device to amplify sound), *megaton* (largeton).

Micro (Greek) small

microcosm (small world), *microphone* (electronic device to enlarge low sound), *microscope* (device to see tiny organisms etc.), *micro-organism* (any microscopic organism).

Multi (Latin) many

multilingual (in many language), *multilateral* (having many sides), *multiple* (of many parts or elements), *multiply* (to increase in number)

Poly (Greek) many

polyglot (speaking many tongues), *polygamy* (two or more wives or husbands at the same time), *polyandry* (having two or more husbands at a time), *polytechnique* (providing instructions in many technical subjects), *polyclinic* (clinic treating many kinds of diseases).

Omni (Latin) all

omnipotent (all powerful), *omnivorous* (all eating, eating everything), *omnibus* (providing many things at once), *omniscient* (all knowing).

Pan (Greek) all
panoply (a full suit of arms), *panacea* (cure for all, universal remedy), *Pandemonium* (home of all the devils, wild uproar), *pan-Am* (All American)

Holo (Greek) completely, wholly
holocaust (complete destruction), *holograph* (wholly written in the hand of the author).

The Negative Determinants

There are a number of mighty Negative prefixes. Their hold on roots, elements and words is very firm and decisive. Study the following strong negative prefixes.

A, An (Greek) not, without

atheist (one who does not believe in the existence of God), *amorphous* (formless), *anodyne* (without pain), *anomaly* (abnormality), *anhydrous* (without water), *amoral* (neither moral nor immoral).

In, En, Il, Im, Ir (Latin) not
infidel (one who holds no religious belief), *insensitive* (unfeeling), *insane* (not sane), *injustice* (unfairness), *indescribable* (that cannot be described), *injudicious* (not wise), *indomitable* (not easily defeated), *inflexible* (rigid), *inexorable* (relentless), *intangible* (not perceptible), *instatiable* (greedy), *illiterate* (unable to read or write), *irregular* (not regular), *imbalanced* (not balanced), *irresistible* (which cannot be resisted), *inarticulate* (dumb, not audible).

Dis (Latin) not

disagree (not to agree), *disadvantage* (loss), *disapprove* (not to approve), *disallow* (not to allow), *disabled* (handicapped, unabled); *discontinue* (stop doing), *dislocate* (out of proper place), *disloyal* (not loyal), *dishearten* (discourage), *disown* (not to own or acknowledge)

Non (Latin) not

nonchalant (not showing interest, indifferent), *nonentity* (mere nothing, of no importance), *nonsense* (senseless, absurd), *nonage* (not of legal age, child), *nonissue* (which is not an issue at all), *nonpartisan* (not partial).

Un (Anglo-Saxon) not

Undesirable (not desirable), *unscathed* (not harmed), *unkempt* (not tidy).

There are several "un-words". Some of them 'are': unwanted, unpatriotic, unintelligible, ungrateful, uncouth, unarmed, undoing, unavoidable, unfaithful, undecided, undress, unhappy, unnatural, unusual.

Anti (Greek) against

anti-party, anti-national, antagonism (enmity), *antonym* (a word opposite in sense), *antidote* (medicine against poison), *antipathy* (dislike), *antibiotic, anticlimax, anti-social, antiseptic*

Contra, Contro, Counter (Latin) against

contraceptive (preventing conception), *counterfeit* (false, fake); *contrabaned* (legally not allowed, smuggled), *countersign* (to sign against another signature), *contravene* (come against, oppose, violate), *contradict* (to oppose or deny the statement of a person), *contramand* (order against, cancel).

Dis (Latin) apart, away

dissect (to cut apart), *dissidence* (to sit apart or away,

disagree), *dissent* (not to agree):

Dis changes to *dif* when affixed to a word beginning with *f*, as in *diffuse* (spread out widely), and drops *s* when joined to words beginning with *g*, *l*, and *v* as in *digress* (depart from the main topic), *dilute* (to thin down), *divert* (to turn aside from the appointed path, to amuse). Some other such words are : *disseminate* (scatter widely), *dissipate* (to squander away), *discrepancy* (inconsistency), *disparate* (different in kind, unequal), *disperse* (to break up and scatter).

Mal, Male (Latin) bad, evil, wrong, ill

malediction (curse, calling down of evil), *malefaction* (evil doing), *maleficent* (harmful), *malevolent* (wishing evil), *malfeasance* (misconduct), *malice* (active ill-will), *malign* (slander), *malignity* (intense ill-[illegible] *[illegible]tent* (dissatisfied), *malnutrition* (poor nourishment).

Mis (Greek) bad, hatred, wrongly

misadventure (unlucky, accident), *misanthrope* (one who hates mankind), *misapprehend* (to misunderstand), *misappropriate* (to appropriate to dishonest use), *misbegotten* (unlawfully born), *misbehave* (behave wrongly), *mischief* (harm, damage), *misspell* (spell wrongly), *misogamy* (hatred of marriage).

Decisive & Definite Determinants

The following prefixes which are very positive, firm and forceful, deserve your study and attention as a means to enrich your stock of vocabulary.

com, co, con, col, cor (Latin) with, together with, thoroughly

The prefix *com* changes to *co, con, col* or *cor* under the rule of assimilation according to the letter that follows it.

combat (to fight or contend with), *compensate* (to make up for the loss), *commiserate* (to sympathise or condole with), *compatriot* (a fellow countryman), *concede* (to yield thoroughly), *coexist* (to exist together with), *collaborate* (to work with another), *colleague* (a fellow member or worker), *collide* (to come together violently), *coagulate* (to clot or gather together in a mass), *concomitant* (accompanying). *compare* (bring together to observe similarities and differences), *combine* (put together), *commingle* (mix together), *coeval* (of the same age or time), *cohere* (adhere together), *concoct* (cook together).

syn, sum, syl, sys (Greek) together, with

sympathy (fellow feeling), *symphony* (harmoniously blended sounds), *symmetrical* (of harmonious balance), *synthesis* (putting together into a whole), *system* (literally to set together, group of things working together), *syndrome* (symptoms occurring together), *synonym* (of the same meaning as the another word), *syntex* (arrangement and relation of words in sentences).

bonus, bona (Latin) good

bonafide (good faith), *bon voyage* (good voyage or travel), *bonbon* (good-good, candy), *bonhomie* (good man, amiability), *bony* (handsome, pretty with a cheerful glow), *bonsou* (good evening), *bon viviant* (one who enjoys good food), *bon jour* (good day).

sophos (Greek) wise

sophism (clever and reasonable argument), *sophist* (any of a group of ancient Greek teachers), *sophisticated* (complex and refined, not natural, artificial), *sophomore* (self-assured though immature).

phil (Greek) love

Philadelfia (the city of brotherly love), *bibliophile* (one who loves books), *philosophy* (love of wisdom), *philanthropist* (a lover of mankind).

Some other words are: *pedo-phile* (lover of children), *zoophile* (lover of animals), *dendrophile* (lover of trees), *Anglophile* (lover of England), *Francophile* and *Indophile*.

eu (Greek) well
euphoria (a feeling of well being, exaggerated high spirit), *euphory* (pleasant combination of sounds), *euphorism* (an artificial high flown style of writing and speech).

Intensifiers

The prefix *con* usually means "with, together with or feel with" but at some places prefix *con* has no meaning of its own, but only serves to intensify and strengthen the core meaning. In such cases it works as intensifier.

confide (to trust intensely, to entrust), *confidence* (firm faith), *confident* (very sure of oneself), *corroborate* (to conform, support firmly).

Similarly prefixes *in*, works as an intensifier in *inflammable* (easily excited, anything flammable), *incensed* (en-

raged, to become very angry). The prefix *de* in *decrepit* intensifies the sense of being completely worn out by age and illness. The prefix *ex* in *exhilarate* intensifies the feeling of elation and joy. The prefix *per* in *perfervid* takes fervid (passion) to extreme heights.

Check Your Progress Exercise

I. Fill in the blanks in the following groups of sentences under A, B, C and D. The words to be filled in begin with common prefix *ad, e, ex, trans* and *re* or their disguises respectively. The meaning of each word to be filled in is given in brackets. Answers follows.

A

1. I don't know why my ______________ was rejected? (making of a request).
2. The carpet bombing resulted in ___________ (total destruction).
3. He is very hard working and ___________ by nature. (fully involved in work)
4. Do you ______________ to request? (say yes)
5. You must work ______________ to my advice. (in a manner consistent with)
6. Soon a man __________________ from nowhere. (to come to view)
7. Iraq ___________ Kuwait for the time being. (to add as additional)

B

8. The unruly persons were ________________ by the police. (throw out).

9. Your answer should be precise and ____________. (clear and definite)

10. Ours is not an ______________ club. All can become its member without any kind of discrimination.

11. The minister tried to __________ the question. (to escape)

12. Please __________ the matter. (speed up).

13. Hard work coupled with sultry weather ________________ him. (drain of strength)

14. First inhale deeply and then _____________ slowly in a rhythmic manner. (breathe out)

C

15. He has been living in a _____________ Yamuna Colony. (across).

16. Johny has gone to Calcutta in connection with a business ____________________________ (accomplish)

17. Take this down in shorthand and then ____________ it on the typewriter. (write over)

18. I have applied for __________ to my native place in Punjab. (to move from one place to another)

19. The renovation ____________ the monument beyond

recognition. (to give a different appearance)

20. Such a ______________ is not without punishment. (to violate a law)

21. It was the period of __________ and great social upheaval. (passing from one condition to another)

22. Can you easily ____________ that story? (to call back to mind)

23. After food and sleep he was fully ________ . (revived)

24. The __________ was crushed with an iron hand. (resistance against law and authority)

25. The patient has now fully ____________ . (recover)

26. We believe in __________ help and benefit. (mutual)

27. I have already ____________ my condition. (repeat)

28. The man ________________ his high government post and joined a group of patriotic rebels. (give up).

Answers

1. application; 2. annihilation; 3. assiduous; 4. assent; 5. according; 6. appeared; 7. annexed; 8. ejected; 9. explicit; 10. exclusive; 11. evade; 12. expedite; 13. exhausted; 14. exhale; 15. trans; 16. transaction; 17. transcribe; 18. transfer; 19. transformed; 20. transgression; 21. transition; 22. recall; 23. recovered; 24. rebellion; 25. recouped; 26. reciprocal; 27. reiterated; 28. relinquished.

II. Write the words that we have come across in this chapter and that agree with the definition in the left hand

column and contain the indicated letters.

1. A false and exaggerated feeling of well being. e__________a
2. Complex and refined but artificial s__________d
3. To the place of a person s__________e
4. Of the same meaning as the another word. s__________m
5. The city of brotherly love P__________a
6. Symptoms of disease etc. occurring together. sy__________e
7. One very sure of oneself c__________t
8. A lover of India I__________e
9. Handsome with a pretty cheerful and glowing face. b__________y
10. A fellow member in the office __________gue
11. Of the same age or time Co__________l
12. Intense illwill towards someone in__________y
13. One who hates fellow men or mankind __________ope
14. To break and scatter here and there in all directions. di__________e
15. To depart from the main topic in issue. d__________e
16. To sign against another signature cou__________e
17. A person of no importance n__________y
18. A remedy for almost all the diseases p__________a
19. Wholly written in the hand of ho__________h
20. One who thinks about himself in grandiose terms suffers from meg__________a

Answers

1. euphoria; 2. sophisticated; 3. supersede; 4. synonym; 5. Philadelfia; 6. syndrome; 7. confident; 8. Indophile; 9. bony; 10. colleague; 11. coeval; 12. malignity; 13. misanthrope; 14. disperse; 15. digress; 16. countersign; 17. nonentity; 18. panacea; 19. holograph; 20. meglomenia.

III. Study the following sentences and answer either in 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. The prefix *con-* means the same thing both in *confide* and *coexist*. Yes ______ No ______.
2. The prefix in *sympathy* is the disguise of *syn-*. Yes ____ No _____.
3. Malaysia and malafide have a common prefix *mal* meaning bad or evil. Yes _____ No____
4. Disseminate and dissipate mean the same and so they are synonyms. Yes ____ No ____.
5. The letter *s* in prefix *dis* changes into *f* when added to a root beginning with *f*. Yes ___ No ____.
6. If you approach a person but he remains silent and indifferent, can you say he is *nonchalant*. Yes _____ No _____.
7. A traveller from America brought a few gold biscuits secretly to Delhi. It was clearly smuggling. Was it also contrabaned? Yes ____ No ___.
8. The prefix *ante* is a disguise of *anti*. Yes ___ No ___.

9. International and intranational almost mean the same thing. Yes ___ No ___.

10. *Insidious* comes from Latin root *insidia* (an ambush) and means something characterized by treachery. Yes ___ No ___.

Answers

1. No; 2. Yes; 3. No; 4. No; 5. Yes; 6. Yes; 7. Yes; 8. No; 9. No; 10. Yes.

5
Numerical Prefixion

The world of Numbers is a fascinating one. Numbers are woven and interwoven into the fabric of our life. The numbers 1 to 9 form the base on which we have to calculate. The number 1 is the first number and 9 the end number representing finality as beyond 9 all numbers are but a mere repetition of first 9. The world owes much to India for the invention of zero and the nine digits. The decimal system was also invented by the Indian mathematicians in ancient times. The words which designate the numbers are the very elements that go in the formation of hundreds of other words. Study the following number-words and how they are formed to further enrich your vocabulary.

1. *One, One and One half, One half, One Hundred, One Thousand*

The number 1 stands for the beginning of the creation, the Father Principle, for unity and oneness of life. In India, when money is offered as a gift, it is given in such numbers as 11, 21, 51, 101 etc. By putting 1 at the end of a figure, the Indians put the force of God, the only One.

(a) *Unus* (Latin) one

Unilateral, occurring on one side, involving only one of several parties; *unicorn*, a mythical animal with a single horn; *unicycle*, a cycle with one wheel only; *unification*, state of being united into one; *uniform*, having the same form; *unilinear*, that follows a single consistent path; *union*, being united; *unique*, one and only; *unisexual*, having one sex; *unison*, in one voice, harmony; *univalve*, mollusk with one piece shell; *universe*, the sum total of earth and space regarded as one.

(b) *Mono(s)* (Greek) one

Monogamous, one marriage at a time; *monotheism*, belief in one God; *monologue*, a long speech in the form of soliloquy; *monomania*, craze for one thing or person; *monopoly*, exclusive control of a commodity; *monotony*, sameness of tone etc.; *monochrome*, a painting etc. in one colour; *monolith*, a huge single rock; *monarch*, chief ruler; *monocle*, a glass for one eye; *monogram*, combination of two or more letters to become one; *monograph*, a scholarly writing on a single subject.

(c) *Proto* (Greek) first

Prototype, the first thing or being of its kind; *protoplasm*, a semifluid substance found in animals and plants; *protocol*, an original draft of a document, negotiation, literally it means first leaf glued to a manuscript; *protogonist*, originally it meant the actor in the lead role in drama; now its meaning has been extended to indicate a person championing a cause etc.

(d) *Prim* (Latin) first

Prime, first in origin; *primacy*, the state of being first in rank, time etc.; *primadonna*, first lady, the principal woman singer; *primarily*, originally; *primate*, the highest rank of mammals; *primeval*, of the earliest times; *primitive*, existing in the earliest times; *primogenitor*, an ancestor; *prima facie*, at first sight.

(e) *Sesqui* (Latin) one and a half

Sesquicentennial, 150th anniversary; *sesquipedaiian*, a foot and a half in length, bombastic use of language.

(f) *Hemi* (Greek), *Semi*, *demi* (Latin) half.

Hemisphere, half of a sphere; *hemistich*, half a line of verse; *semiannual*, happening every half year; *semiautomatic*, partly automatic; *semiconscious*, not fully conscious; *semicircle*, half a circle; *semicolon*; a pause greater than comma but lesser than a full-stop.

(g) *demigod*, lesser deity; *demitasse*, a small cup of black coffee; *demimonde*, class of women who have been deprived of social standing because of sexual promiscuity.

(h) From Latin *centum* (100) we have such words as *centepede, centurian, centenarian, centinnial, century, centigrade*, divided into 100 degrees; *centimeter*, 1/100th meter.

(i) From Greek *hecto* (a hundred) we have *hectograph, hectogram*, and *hectometer*. *Hectograph* originally meant the sacrifice of a hundred animals, but now it means a duplicating device from which 100 or more copies can be obtained.

(j) From Latin *mille*, meaning a thousand, we have mile, a thousand paces; *millenium*, a period of 1000 years; *millepede*, of 1000 feet, *milliard*, 1000 millions; *milligram*, 1/1000th of a gram; *million*, a thousand thousands; *millionaire*, having at least a million rupees, pound, dollars etc., a person of great wealth.

2. *Two*

The number 2 stands for Eve, the Mother principle and duality of things--man and woman, war and peace, East and West, life and death, division and doubt. According to Genesis two and two, male and female, went into the Ark with Noah, as God had commanded, but besides this two-ness, it also symbolises division.

(a) From Latin *duo* or *du*, we have such words as *duplicate*, *dual*, *duet*, *duplex*, *duodecimal*, *doubt*, *dubiety* and *dubious*.

(b) *Bi*, and *bini* are other Latin elements which give the idea of two.

Bicycle, *bigamy*, *bifurcate*, to break into two parts; *bicameral*, having two houses; *biennial*, occurring every two years; *biannual*, twice a year; *binary*, of two parts; *biangular*, of two angles are the words having their origin in these two prefixes.

(c) The Greek *dia* means two, twice and *dicho* means double or in two. From these prefixes we have *dichloride*, *dichotomy*, division into two equally opposite parts; *dichromatic*, having two colours.

3. *Three*

The number 3 stands for Trinity of things -- creation, sustenance and destruction; the Father, Mothes and the Son; the three primary colours, the three planes of human existence--physical, mental and spiritual and the three Wise Men of the East. It is a perfect number in itself.

The elements *tri* (Greek), *tri* and *ter* (Latin) have the idea of three as is evident from the following words:

tricycle, trigonometry, trimeter, triad, trilogy, triennial, tripod, triplicate, tricolour, trio, trinity, trivial, trident, tercentenary

4. *Four*

The number four symbolizes the square and stands for the Father, Mother, Son and the House, a well-balanced life and the four elements -- the earth, air, fire and water.

(a) From Latin *Quadr*, meaning four or a squáre, we have *quadruped*, four footed, *quadrangle*, a plane figure with four sides and angles; *quadrant*, a fourth part; *quadrature*, the act of squaring; *quadrilateral;* four-sided; *quadruple*, four-fold; *quatrain*, a stanza of four lines.

(b) The Greek *tetra*, meaning four, has given us such words as *tetrameter*, a line of four metrical feet; *tetrach*, governed by four persons; *tetrachord*, a series of four tones in music; *tetrad*, a group of four.

5. *Five*

The figure 5 stands for five senses and five figures. It is also regarded as a magic number.

(a) The Greek word for five is *penta* which has given us some such words as *pentagon*, a figure of five angles and sides; *pentameter*, a line of verse with five metrical feet; *Pentateuch*, the first five books of the Bible; *penthalon*, a contest of five field events.

(b) The Latin term for 5 is *quinque*, and *quintus*, fifth from which we have *quintet*, a group of five; *quintuplicate*, a group of five; *quintessence*, literally fifth essence, our ultimate substance, the essence in its purest form.

6. *Six*

The number six is a magnetic one which symbolizes both equilibrium and love of the beautiful. The Latin *sex*, meaning 6 and its ordinal, *sexture*, sixth; have given us the following words.

(a) *sextuplicate*, having six sides or things; *sextillion*, 1 followed by 36 zeroes; *sextant*, an instrument used by navigators; *sexagènarian*, sixty years of age; *sextet*, a group of six. Interestingly the word *semester* (sex, six+menses, month) originally meant a period of six months, but now it is used to mean either of the two terms which make up an academic year in a school, college or university. Similarly *siesta* originally meant the sixth hour, noon (sexta hora), but now it means a short nap or rest taken after noon meal.

(b) The Greek word for six is *hex*. From *hex* we have a few words like *hexagram*, a six pointed star; *hexagon* a plane figure with six sides; *hexameter*, a line of verse having six metrical feet; and *hexapod*, an insect having six feet.

7. *Seven*

The number 7 is a sacred one. God blessed the 7th day.

There are 7 devils, 7 deadly sins, 7 sacraments, 7 joys and sorrows; Christ on the Cross uttered 7 words, and there are 7 main planets. Greece was known for its 7 sages, Rome for its 7 hills, its 7 kings and 77 emperors. Then we have 7 ages of man, 7 days of the week, 7 colours of the rainbow, 7 wonders of the world, and 7 notes in the music. Shrimad Bhagvatam is to be recited in 7 days.

(a) The Greek word *hepta* for 7 has given us such words as *heptagon*, a plane figure with seven sides; *heptameter*, a line of verse with seven metrical feet; *heptarchy* government by 7 rulers.

(b) The Latin word for 7 is *septem* which has given us such words as *septuplicate*, seven times; *septillion*, 1 followed by 42 zeroes; *septugenarian*, seventy years old; *septet*, a group of seven persons or things; *September* was originally the seventh month because the year was then reckoned from March.

8. *Eight*

The figure 8 is regarded a psychic and occult one. The Latin *Octo* means eight, from which we have these -- *Octagon*, a plane figure with 8 sides; *Octahedron*, a solid figure with eighth plane surface; *octave*, a group of eight; *October* was originally the eighthmonth of the ancient Roman year; *Octogenarian*, eighty years of age; *Octopus*, a mollusk with eight feet or arms; *octuple*, eight-fold.

9. *Nine*

The number 9 is regarded as very powerful, auspicious and mysterious. It is the highest number in enumeration and mathematically all other numbers are there in 9 = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9 = 45, *i.e.*, 4+5 = 9. For the Hindus and

the Buddhists 9 is a powerful occult number. There are 108 (9) beads in a Hindu rosary. The Mahabharat has 18 [1+8] (9) cantos; the battle of Mahabharat was fought for 18 [1+8] (9) days, and again the Bhagvadgita contain 18 [1+8] (9) chapters. The Ramayana recitation is to be completed in 9 days. Nine months are the pre-natal period of a child.

Latin *novem* means nine and it has given us a few such words as *November*, originally the 9th month of the year, *nonagon*, a plane figure with nine sides; *novena*, a period of nine days. Interestingly *noon* (Latin nona+Hora) means the ninth hour. *Nones* was the ninth day before the ides of the month in ancient Roman calendar.

10. *Ten*

The number 10 stands for a symbol of wheel of Fortune. The Latin word *decem* means 10. From this prefix we have such words as, *decade*, a period of ten years; *decagon*, a plane figure with ten sides and angles; *December* was originally the tenth month of the year; *decagram*, weight equal to ten grams; *decahedron*, a solid figure with ten plane surfaces; *decalogue*, ten commandments; *decameter*, length equal to ten meters; *decapod*, a creature with ten legs; *decathlon*, an athletic contest having ten events.

11. *One Hundred*

The Latin word *centum* means 100. From *centum* are derived many words, such as, *century*, *centimeter*, *percent*, *centennial*, *bicentennial*, *tricentennial*, *centenarian*, *centiped*.

12. *One Thousand*

From the Latin word *mille*, meaning 1,000, we have *mile*, *millimeter*, *millennium*, a period of thousand years; *miiliped*,

possessing one thousand feet; *million, millionaire, millimicon*, one thousandth of a micron; *millieme*, a thousand; *milliard*, one thousand million, billion.

Exercise

I. The following words begin with interesting Greek or Latin prefixes/elements - *novem* = nine; *hepta* = seven; *sex* = six; *quadr* = four and *mille* = one thousand. Tick the meaning or definition nearest in sense to the word.

1. *nones* — (a) a period of 9 days fasting, (b) 9 lives of a cat, (c) ninth day before the ides, (d) a group of nine persons, (e) a constellation of 9 stars.

2. *nonagon* — (a) first 9 days of a month, (b) one of the nine mysteries, (c) 9 pre-natal months of a child, (d) a plane figure with 9 sides, (e) a flower with 9 petals.

3. *heptarchy* — (a) a musical instrument with seven strings, (b) a government by seven rulers, (c) the group of seven sages, (d) the seven sacraments, (e) seven notes of the music.

4. *sexagenarian* — (a) sixty years old, (b) six generations, (c) a line of verse with six metrical feet, (d) a period of 50 and 10 centuries, (e) a solid figure with six plane surfaces.

5. *siesta* — (a) to cease work for want of time, (b) a group of six persons or things, (c) a feast observed on the 6th day of the sixth month, (d) a short nap after noon meal, (e) sixth part of a sum.

6\. *semester* (a) a thing with six sides or angles, (b) a unit of measurement, (c) either of the two terms of an academic year, (d) a period of six years, (e) a group of six.

7\. *quadrennial* (a) that occurs every fourth year, (b) a dance performed by four persons, (c) anything having four parts or units, (d) fourth in rank and position, (e) a figure with four lines.

8\. *quarto* (a) one fourth, (b) a measure of liquid, (c) a kind of square dance, (d) a stanza with four lines, (e) the size of a sheet folded into four leaves or eight pages.

9\. *millennium* (a) period of million years, (b) a person possessing millions of rupees etc. (c) a period of one thousand years, (d) one millionth part (e) a sum of ten thousand rupees.

10\. *millionaire* (a) a unit of light years, (b) period of million years, (c) a wealthy person having millions of rupees etc. (d) a galaxy with millions of stars, (e) an immeasurable quantity or number of things.

Answers

1. (c) ninth day before the ides of a month.
2. (d) a plane figure with nine sides and angles.
3. (b) a government ruled by seven persons.
4. (a) a sixty-year old person.
5. (d) a short nap after noon meal.
6. (c) either of the two terms of an academic year.

7. (a) that occurs every fourth year.
8. (c) the size of a sheet folded into four leaves or eight pages.
9. (c) a period of one thousand years.
10. (c) a wealthy person at least possessing a million rupees etc.

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate number-words.

1. You can type both in Hindi and English on this ________ typewriter.

2. My father is now 57 years of age. After completion of 3 more years he would be a ________________.

3. A plane figure with seven sides or angles is called ________________.

4. What a creature like mollask with eight feet is called? ______________.

5. After lunch around 12.30 I retired for __________ and then resumed my work at 1 p.m.

6. Since ________ system has been introduced in our college, studies and tests have become far more easy and interesting.

7. My spectacles have ___________ lenses, one for reading and another for distant vision.

8. Men are _________ but a horse, cow, leopard, squirrel, etc. are _______.

9. _______________ was originally the seventh month of the year because then it was reckoned from March.

10. Calcutta recently celebrated its __________.

11. Every third year there is an exhibition of contemporary famous paintings by Indian artists at Rabindra Bhavan. This exhibition is called __________.

12. The group of three gods Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesha is called Hindu __________.

13. Take this __________ for repairs for one of its three legs has been broken.

14. Rehman had two wives. It means he indulged in __________.

15. In my opinion __________ is an ideal state of marriage.

16. Our system of Parliament is obviously __________ as there are Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the two houses of representatives.

17. This is __________ magazine. Its first issue comes in January and the second in June.

18. Hinduism is basically a __________ religion in which one and the same reality is called by different names by various people following different sects.

19. The plays of Shakespeare, especially the tragedies, are full of soliloquies and __________.

20. A giant __________ stature of Buddha carved out of a single massive rock stands there.

Answers

1. bilingual, 2. sexagenarian, 3. heptagon, 4. octopus, 5. siesta, 6. semester, 7. bifocal, 8. biped and quadruped,

9. September, 10. tercentenary, 11. Triennialc, 12. Triad, 13. tripod, 14. bigamy, 15. monogamy, 16. bicameral, 17. biannual, 18. monotheistic. 19. monologues, 20. monolithic.

III. Fill in the blanks selecting the appropriate words from the group of four given with every sentence.

1. Your brother did not consult me or anybody else and decided ____________.

   (a) bilaterally, (b) unilaterally, (c) singly, (d) unanimously.

2. A ______________ is a mythical horse like creature that has one horn in the centre of its forehead.

   (a) snowman, (b) unicorn, (c) Indian rhino, (d) mermaid.

3. All the members of the association cried __________ to oppose the law that went against their interests.

   (a) hoarse, (b) loudly, (c) in unison, (d) severally.

4. His writings can be called ______________ because they are characterized by very long multisyllabic words.

   (a) bombastic, (b) prosaic, (c) sesquipedalian, (d) archaic.

5. This book has many ________________ illustrations, that is, pictures and photographs in two shades and colours.

   (a) monochromatic, (b) diachromatic, (c) neochromatic, (d) multichromatic.

6. Your thesis will be examined by five different persons simultaneously. Therefore submit it in ___________.

   (a) quintuplicate, (b) duplicate, (c) triplicate, (d) muliplicate.

7. There are many _____________ issues which can be amicably settled by India and Bangladesh.

(a) unilateral, (b) mutual, (c) bilateral, (d) social.

8. Sooner or later his talk turns on dogs and dogs. He is never tired of talking about this single subject. He is a clear case of _____________.

(a) monomania, (b) Kleptomania, (c) fobia, (d) imbecility.

9. A cat in our neighbour's house gave birth to two male and two female kittens but a _____________ died after a week.

(a) couple, (b) pair, (c) quadruplet, (d) young one.

10. _____________ is a weapon generally associated with Shiva, the Lord of dance, animals and Uma.

(a) sword, (b) scimetar, (c) trident, (d) spear.

Answers

1. (b) unilaterally, 2. (b) unicorn, 3. (c) in unison, 4. (c) sesquipedalian, 5. (a) monochromatic, 6.(a) quintuplicate, 7. (c) bilateral, 8. (a) monomania, 9. (c) quadruplet, 10. (c) trident.

6
The Tags Called Suffixes

Suffixes are relatively not so significant and powerful as are roots, infixes and prefixes. Roots signify half of the basic meanings of the words they are found in; prefixes determine the course of the words they are affixed to, but suffixes simply show the function of the words. In other words, they indicate what parts of speech the words belong to or how they function. Thus, they are like tags attached to words to indicate whether they are nouns, verbs, adjectives or adverbs. But a thorough knowledge of principal suffixes is an important element of vocabulary building and enrichment of word-power. Many suffixes are fairly constant in their meanings and so serve us well in determining whether a particular word is a noun or verb, an adjective or adverb.

Suffixes that form Nouns

1. *Suffixes Denoting State, Action, Result, Condition, Being etc.*

   -age, meaning the act, condition, result of, number of, cost of, place of etc. can be found in such words as these : coverage, *bondage* = slavery, subjection to someone; postage, *personage* = an important person; wreckage, marriage, *barrage* = dam, a man made barrier in a river,

a curtain of artillery fire; voyage, *sabotage* = international destruction of materials.

-ance meaning a quality or state of being, the act of, etc. as in the following words : utterance, vigilance, inheritance, brilliance, assistance, excellence *abundance* = in plenty; *arrogance* = overbearing pride; resistance, disturbance, *perseverance* = steadfastness; endurance, finance, defiance, reliance, ignorance, *elegance* = refinement or grace; reluctance.

-cy, -acy meaning quality, condition etc. can be seen in the following words :
accuracy, fancy, *lunacy* = insanity or utter foolishness ; *idiocy* = stupidity; *fallacy* = a false idea; celibacy.

-ion means action, condition, state etc. found in the following :
action, opinion, union, objection, *legion* = a large number, originally it meant a military division; creation, addition, *gratification* = satisfaction; simplification, purification, notification, electrification.

-ice, -ise mean quality, state or function, as in service, cowardice, exercise, *franchise* = right of voting at public elections; *expertise* = have or give expert opinion; revise, supervise.

-ize means to cause to, become to, as in the following: democratize, crystallize, *theorize* = explain the principles or speculate ; civilize, moralize.

-ment means result or means of verbal action as in the following :
figment = invented statement; implement, judgement, punishment, *refinement* = a fineness; *implement* = put

into practice; ornament, treatment, *embarrassment* = complication or encumberances ; equipment, astonishment, entertainment, *accomplishment* = achievement; *abandonment* = forsaking or giving up; engagement, *involvement* = being involved or entanglement; measurement, replacement, *puzzlement* = being perplexed.

-mony, means abstract state or quality as in the following words :
acrimony, matrimony, *testimony* = evidence; *passimony* = carefulness with money.

-tude, means abstract quality etc. as in the following :
longitude, multitude, attitude, solitude, *beatitude* = blessedness; *turpitude* = depravity or baseness; *hebetude* = dulness or lethargy.

-ure, meaning action, function process etc. can be noticed in the following:
composure, seizure, enclosure, failure, pleasure, *verdure* = greenness of vegetation; figure, *scripture* = sacred and religious text; nature, pressure, *aperture* = opening or gap; *curvature* = curved form.

-y, denotes state, condition, quality, action etc. as in the following:
courtesy, fury, glory, remedy, subsidy, misery, victory, company, enquiry, *perjury* = knowingly giving of false evidence on oath; Italy.

-dom, denotes rank, condition, domain etc.
freedom, kingdom, officialdom, martyrdom, wisdom.

-hood, *-head,* denote condition, quality or grouping as in the following:
childhood, falsehood, sisterhood, womanhood, boyhood,

priesthood, godhead, maidenhead, two-headed, many-headed.

-lok, -ledge denote state or action as in these words: wedlock, knowledge.

-ness expresses state or condition as in these words : bitterness, clearness, darkness, cleverness, happiness, coldness, goodness, illness, ferociousness, *earnestness* = seriousness, being ardent and not trifling; directness, enormousness, *shrewdness* = cleverness; foulness, uptodateness.

-archy means a ruling or that which is ruled as in these words :
anarchy, oligarchy.

-ship denotes abstractness; status or condition as in the following :
hardship, courtship, friendship, scholarship, *apprenticeship* = state of learning a craft.

-th
berth, growth, health, stealth, wealth, tilth, length, breadth, fifth, sixth.

-acity indicates state or quality as in the following:
celibacy, fallacy, *buraucracy* = officialism; democracy, mobocracy, delicacy, intimacy, obstinacy, illiteracy, accuracy.

-al, ial, eal
central, general, postal, *colossal* = huge or gigantic; tropical, animal, cordinal, celestial, dictatorial, trivial, *venial* = excusable or not very wrong.

-ence forms nouns of quality or action as in the following:

influence, absence, persistence, insistence, pertinence, convenience, reference.

-ion forms nouns of action, state and condition, such as-- donation, appreciation, *exaggeration* = enlargement beyond limits of truth; investigation, examination, hesitation, connection, collection, relation, action, direction, protection, *dejection* = state of hopelessness; legion, objection, suggestion.

-cide meaning killing can be seen in the following : suicide, genocide, homicide, pesticide.

-ism denotes condition, action etc. as in these words : heroism, skepticism, unionism, Marxism, Gandhism, patriotism, alcoholism, nationalism, dwarfism, baptism, organism.

-ty, -ity, -ety indicate quality or condition as in the following:
fatality = inevitability or necessity; cordiality, actuality, sincerity, novelty, stupidity, vivacity, tenacity, hostility.

-ory forms nouns denoting place etc.

dormitory, oratory, compulsory, laboratory, *predatory* = of addicted to robbery, of animal etc. preying upon others; *promissory* = full of promise; *perfunctory* = superficial, mechanical.

-phobe, -phobia mean one who fears or hates, as in the following :
agrophobia, acrophobia, claustrophobia.

-sion
invasion, persuasion, decision, division, conclusion, explosion, *derison* = ridicule or mockery; mansion, mission.

-ry
migratory, *gimmeckry* = tricks adopted to draw public attention; mimicry, *ribaldry* = use of indecent language.

2. *Suffixes Denoting Agent or Doer*

-ain, -an, -en, -on
chieftain, artisan, *crustacean* = a class of arthropods with hard shells, mainly aquatic; Indian, citizen, surgeon, neutron, photon.

-phile means loving or liking can be found in the following :

bibliophile, Francophile, Anglophile, Indophile.

-ant denotes agent, action or state as in the following :
repentant, arrogant, expectant, descendant, assistant, inhabitant, migrant.

-ist denotes doer or agent as in these words:
terrorist, careerist, naturalist, communalist, extremist, atheist, antagonist, *plagiarist* = one who takes another person's thoughts, writings etc. as one's own; fatalist, dentist.

-or, -our, -ever denote condition, agent etc. as in these words :
error, tremor, donor, emperor, tailor, vendor, creator, equator, bachelor, supervisor, instructor, possessor, colour,

tenour, actor, amateur, interpreter, saviour.

-ar, -er, -eer, -ier, -ary,

scholar, teacher, angular, mortar, preacher, auctioneer, mountaineer, engineer, cavalier, collier, January, dictionary, granary, missionary, wider, narrower, fiver, four-wheeler, villager.

3. *Suffixes forming Diminutives*

-cule, -cle

molecule, articlel, particle, globule.

-cel, -sel, -el, -le, -ale

damsel, chapal, bramble, satchel, girdle, handle, bridle, thimble.

-n, -en

maiden, kitten, chicken.

-ie

dearie, movie, bookie, oldie, lassie, nightie

-kin

catkin, lambkin, manikin, napkin

-let

leaflet, ringlet, armlet

-ling

hiring, nursling, sapling, codling, duckling, darling

Suffixes that form Adjectives

-al

central, general, colossal, tropical, arrival, sensational,

accidental, continental, national, educational, experimental, governmental

-an, -ance

Anglican, crustacean, crocodilian, human, humane, mundane, methane, propane

-ary

customary, contrary, primary, budgetary, ordinary, military.

-ate

obstinate, fortunate, duplicate, separate, temperate, associate, delegate, fascinate

-ble, -ible, -able

feeble, amicable, sensible, comfortable, suitable, payable, seasonable, reliable, endurable, defensible, forcible, possible.

-ed meaning having, wearing or affected with.

gifted, talented, diseased, moneyed, wooded, good-hearted.

-en meaning made of

wooden, golden, earthen, woollen, swollen.

-esque meaning in style of

picturesque, grotesque, burlesque, romansque, arabesque, statuesque.

-er, -est

busier, busiest, crazier, craziest, better, best, finer, finest.

-ful meaning full of, having the qualities of

grateful, lawful, shameful, mouthful, forgetful, handful, spoonful.

-id
humid, vivid, lucid, arid, fluid, rapid, timid.

-il, ile denote relation or capability
fossil, civil, utensil, juvenile, servile, versatile, agile, fragile, erectile

-ine
feminine, divine, feline, spine, marine

-ish meaning of the nature of, belonging to or somewhat like boyish, bookish, girlish, childish, reddish, British, uppish

-ive meaning having the nature of
active, descriptive, evasive, captive, adjective, sportive, negative.

-less meaning without or free from
senseless, fearless, seamless, selfless, harmless, shameless, useless.

-lent
violent, pestilent, indolent, turbulent, virulent.

-ly meaning having the qualities of
kingly, lovely, motherly, daily, hourly, beastly, mildly, costly, feebly, nastily, purposely.

-ose, *-ous* meaning of the nature of
envious, fabulous, glorious, dangerous, rapturous, onerous, copious, marvellous, verbose, morose, grandiose

-some meaning productive, with the qualities of quarrelsome, fearsome, lithesome, meddlesome, wholesome, *winsome* = attractive in appearance, manners etc.

-ward meaning inclining to, tendency.
backward, forward, toward, onward, westward, wayward, downward, upward.

Suffixes that forms Verbs

-ate
associate, fascinate, duplicate, exterminate, captivate.

-en meaning make or become
deepen, fasten, liken, moisten, weaken, gladden, strengthen, sweeten.

-fy
purify, simplify, glorify, mortify, pacify, satisfy, falsify.

-ise, ish
advertise, chartise, relish, publish, nourish, vanish, be-mish, finish, relish.

-ceed meaning to go or come
exceed, proceed, succeed.

-ggle
wriggle, wiggle, snuggle, smuggle, struggle, straggle, giggle, jiggle.

-ize popularize, monopolize, philosophize, pasteurize, oxi-dize, sympathize, vocalize, localize.

-se meaning to make
cleanse, rinse.

-er means frequentative.
clamber, chatter, shudder, mutter, glitter, fritter.

Suffixes that form Adverbs

(*-ly*) meaning like

boldly, wisely, splendidly, slowly, candidly, beastly, ghastly, feebly, friendly, saintly, narrowly, leisurely, accidentally, occasionally.

(*-long*)

headlong, sidelong.

(*-way, -ways*)

anyway, always, straightway, crossways, sideways.

(*-wise*)

likewise, otherwise, clockwise, moneywise, lengthwise, healthwise.

Exercise

I. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with words ending in tags/suffixes. The suffix and meaning of the word to be filled in are given in bracket at the end of each sentence. Answers follow.

1. The profession of the _____ is not always a liar's profession. (-er; member of legal profession)
2. " _________ is my birth right and I'll have it", declared Tilak. (-dom; liberty).
3. Flowers are liked for their fragrance and _________. (-ness; pleasant smelling)
4. Hardwork is likely to tell upon your tender _______. (-th; soundness of body)

5. Gautam Buddha's ___________ compassion inspired and impressed all. (-less, without limit)

6. He is certainly a _________ -person, and should be avoided. (-some; possessing tendency of contention).

7. They all are trying their best to _______________ the hands of their leader. (-en, make strong)

8. Work hard _____ you may not get through. (-wise; or)

9. In spite of my best efforts I could not attend his _____ party. (-age, state of being married).

10. The flood-affected state is now being supplied with food grains etc. in _______ . (-ance, in plenty)

11. I like this watch because of its precision and perfect __ (-cy, exactness).

12. The disease at last proved ____ . (-al; resulting in death)

13. He has been appointed as _______ secretary of the club. (-ary; as an honour)

14. He is liked by all because he is so much learned and __. (-ible; have good sense).

15. You are following a _________ course, and so I sincerely advise you to avoid it. (-ous; perilous)

16. An attempt was made to ___________ him, but by the grace of God he had a miraculous escape. (-ate; to kill)

17. Ferdinand fell in love with Miranda ------- and at first sight. (-long; precipitously)

18. The cases of ____ delinquency are on increase. (-ile; suited to young)

19. The answer was full of many ________ . (-ors; mistakes)

20. They celebrated their ______ . (-y; act of winning)

21. Many of their ------------- deeds endeared them to their people. (-ous; deserving glory)

22. Many ________ came and settled there. (-ans; from Europe)

23. ______________ in a meeting it was decided that nobody could remain president of the club for three or more consecutive terms. (-ly; lately)

24. Ashoka was a ________ and generous king. (-ane; kind)

25. He possessed a ______ personality and a matchless sense of duty. (-ile; capable of using many subjects).

Answers

1. lawyer; 2. freedom; 3. sweetness; 4. healthy; 5. boundless; 6. quarrelsome; 7. strengthen; 8. otherwise; 9. marriage; 10. abundance; 11. accuracy; 12. fatal; 13. honorary; 14. sensible; 15. dangerous; 16. assassinate; 17. headlong; 18. juvenile; 19. errors; 20. victory; 21. glorious; 22. Europeans; 23. recently; 24. humane; 25. versatile.

II. Write the word, based on suffixes you have studied in this chapter, that fits each definition or meaning. The suffix is given to help your memory.

Definition	*Word*
1. Worldly and something that is opposed to spiritual (adj.)	---------- ane
2. Any comic and satirical imitation (n)	---------- esque
3. Characteristic of children and young persons (adj.)	---------- ile
4. A man made barrier in a river (n)	---------- age
5. The state being unmarried (n)	---------- cy
6. To condemn and scold sharply (vt)	---------- ise
7. The quality or state of being watchful (n)	---------- ance
8. Intentional violence and destruction of things etc. (n)	---------- age
9. A right to cast vote at public elections (n)	---------- ise
10. An oral or written statement given on oath (n)	---------- ony
11. One who loves India (adj.)	---------- phile
12. Want of government leading to social and political disorder (n)	---------- archy
13. A government ruled and run by a group of people (n)	---------- archy
14. A place where people work and make experiments (n)	---------- ory
15. To make matter easy and simple (v)	---------- fy
16. To make a person afraid or frightened (v)	---------- fy
17. Tricky device adopted for the purpose of gaining publicity (n)	---------- ry
18. An animal preying naturally on others (adj.)	---------- ory
19. Sudden expansion with loud noise owing to release of internal energy (n)	---------- sion
20. A person habitual of violent contention or altercation (adj.)	---------- some

Answers

1. mundane; 2. burlesque; 3. juvenile; 4. barrage; 5. celibacy; 6. chastise; 7. vigilance; 8. sabotage; 9. franchise; 10. testimony; 11. Indophile; 12. anarchy; 13. oligarchy; 17. gimmickry; 18. predatory; 19. explosion; 20. quarrelsome.

III. (A) Change the following verbs into corresponding nouns:

1. gratify ____________
2. simplify ____________
3. electrify ____________
4. notify ____________
5. justify ____________
6. prolong ____________
7. recuperate ____________
8. attract ____________
9. prescribe ____________
10. define ____________

Answers

1. gratification; 2. simplification; 3. electrification; 4. notification; 5. justification; 6. prolongation; 7. recuperation; 8. attraction; 9. prescription; 10. definition.

(B) Change the following adjectives into corresponding nouns :

1. abundant ________
2. defiant ________
3. brilliant ________
4. reliant ________
5. dormant ________

6. stagnant ________
7. hesitant ________
8. rampant ________
9. sudden ________
10. drunken ________

Answers

1. abundance; 2. defiance; 3. brilliance; 4. reliance; 5. dormancy; 6. stagnancy; 7. hesitancy; 8. rampancy; 9. suddenness; 10. drunkeness.

(C) Change the following into corresponding verbs:

1. strength ________
2. advertisement ______
3. publication ________
4. blemish ________
5. monopoly ________
6. clean ________
7. sympathy ________
8. association ________
9. sweet ________
10. false ________

Answers

1. strengthen; 2. advertise; 3. publish; 4. blame;. 5. monopolize; 6. cleanse; 7. sympathise; 8. associate; 9. sweeten; 10. falsify

IV. Supply the missing suffixes to the words under column A so as to match them with the meanings or definitions under column B.

A	B
1. dormi---------	a place with sleeping accommodation for a number of persons.
2. endur---------	ability to stand pain etc.
3. compari---------	estimation of similarities and dissimilarities
4. influ---------	the power to affect others
5. free---------	the state of being free
6. eleg---------	dignified richness and grace
7. fig---------	something merely imagined
8. theo---------	to speculate
9. oner---------	burdensome and oppressive
10. redd---------	of red colour
11. ser---------	of or being a slave
12. fel---------	of the cat family
13. wri---------	make wormlike motions
14. gran---------	storehouse for thrashed grain
15. coloss---------	very huge and gigantic

Answers

1. dormi+tory; 2. endur+ance; 3. compari+son; 4. influ+ence; 5. free+dom; 6. eleg+ance; 7. fig+ment; 8. theo+rize; 9. oner+ous; 10. redd+ish; 11. ser+vile; 12. fel+ine; 13. wri+ggle; 14. gran+ary; 15. coloss+al.

7
A Local Habitation And A Name

Names and words are interchangeable. Words become names and names become words. The process of names becoming words is an interesting one. Many personal names have become common words because of one or the other reason. The reason may be scientific, practical, non-serious, or depreciatory. Such people have really made a niche in the hall of fame through becoming words and lending their names to things and thoughts. Words are not only tools of communication, they are much more. In the ultimate analysis, God himself is a word, He is a name. To give names to things and persons is a creative process, an active principle of life.

Shakespeare was well and deeply aware of this active and creative process of naming things, and yet he was on a shaky ground when he said, "What's in a same? that which we call a rose/By any other name would smell as sweet". That is why he seems to have recanted it by declaring in A Midsummer-Night's Dream through Theseus.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth
from earth to heaven,
And as imagination bodies forth
the forms of things unknown, the poet's pen

Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

Like personal names, places also become words. Similarly, many characters from literature have become words and at times they are not recognizable as such at all. Below are given nine words which have their source in personal names. See how many you are already familiar with by selecting a word from a group of four each, that you think is nearest in sense.

1. *Boycott* — (a) to refuse to have any dealings with, (b) to cut to pieces, (c) not to allow entry, (d) send into exile.

2. *Epicure* — (a) cure for a disease, (b) one fond of fine foods and drinks, (c) a careless person, (d) one nominated for a high post.

3. *Guillotine* — (a) a device for beheading a person, (b) the name of prison in France, (c) a war cry, (d) a poisonous plant.

4. *Lynch* — (a) to revive with operation, (b) excommunicate, (c) deprive of rights, (d) to murder a person without legal trial.

5. *Masochism* — (a) the practice of sorcery, (b) a school of painting, (c) getting pleasure out of self punishment, (d) a system of meditation.

6. *Nicotine* — (a) a sweet substance, (b) name of a flower, (c) a pesticide, (d) a poisonous alkloid found in tobacco.

7. *Sadist* (a) a person sad by nature, (b) something that makes one sad, (c) one addicted to drinking, (d) to have pleasure from hurting others.

8. *Sandwich* (a) two or more slices of bread with a filling of meat etc., (b) layer of sand, (c) to press too hard, (d) a sweet dish.

9. *Silhouette* (a) dark shape seen against a light background, (b) a French style of dress, (c) to try one's luck, (d) richly dressed.

Persons and places that became names

Armageddon

It means all out nuclear war, as in the expression *atomic Armageddon*. In the Bible it is a place-name which has been described as the scene of the last deciding battle between the forces of good and evil.

August

August is the eighth month of the year named after Augustus Caesar. Earlier it was the sixth month of the year because then it was reckoned from March.

Babbit

It refers to a person who is too much concerned with material gains and success and neglects cultural and artistic things and values. *Babbit* is a word after the title character of a novel by Sinclair Lewis.

Bable

Bable means a confusion of voices. In the Bible there is a city where people try to erect a tower to the sky but are stopped by God by causing them suddenly to speak different

languages. Therefore, now it implies a place of such confusion.

Bedlam

Bedlam is a house and refuge for mentally ill or insane people, and takes its name after the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, in London. Ironically, the original meaning of Bethlehem means 'the house of food' in Hebrew.

Bobby

Bobby means a policeman. The London policemen are called 'bobbies' after Sir Robert (Bobby) Peel (1788-1850) who established the London police-force early in the 19th century.

Bohemian

It denotes artist, poet etc. who lead an unconventional and non-conforming life. Such persons are of easy habits, manners and morals. The word is derived from Bohemia, a former province of Czechoslovakia.

Bougainville

It is a tropical woody vine with flowers with large showy white, purple or red bracts. It is named so after its explorer A.D. Bougainville (1729-1811) a French gentleman.

Bologna

It means a large smoked sausage of mixed meats and derives its name after a city called Bologna in Italy.

Bowdlerize

It means omission of such words and expressions from a book etc. as cannot be read with propriety in a family. It comes from Dr. Thomas Bowdler who brought out a family edition of the works of Shakespeare in which he removed those words and expressions that he thought offended the sense of propriety.

Boycott

It means to refuse collectively to use, sell or deal with a person or organization so as to have desired results. Thus, it is an act of boycotting. The word comes from captain C.C. Boycott, an Irish land-agent who was so treated in 1880 because of his unpopularity among tenants from whom he collected rents etc.

Caesarian Section

It means a surgical operation for delivering a baby by cutting through the mother's abdominal and uterine walls, because Julius Caesar was supposed to be delivered in this manner.

Calico

Calico means any kind of coarse and printed cloth because it was first produced at Calicut, now Kozhikode, a city in India (in Kerala).

Cannibalism

Denotes eating of one's kind. The word is delivered from Caribbean man-eating people of the West Indies.

Champagne

Champagne is a kind of luxurious white wine which derives its name after the province of Champagne, a region in north-east France where it is produced.

Chauvanism

Chauvanism denotes exaggerated enthusiasm and loyalty to one's country. In other words it is an extreme form of patriotism and jingoism. Nicholas Chauvism was a soldier in Napolean's army. After Napoleon's rout and defeat he showed such exaggerated and fanatic patriotism as deserved ridicule.

Cicerone

The word is derived from famous Italian orator Marcus Tullius Cicero, and now refers to eloquence, knowledge and talkativeness of guides.

Cologne

Cologne is a city in West Germany situated on the banks of the river Rhine. Cologne or eau-de-Cologne is a lightly scented toilet water produced there.

Croesus

Croesus is a term applied to a very rich person. Croesus was a king of fabulous wealth in ancient Lydia in Greece.

Czar

Not unlike Caesarian, Czar is also derived from Julius Caesar. Czar was the title of former emperors of Russia. It means an absolute ruler or despot. Other words related to it are : Czardom, Czarism and Czarist.

Dahalia

Dahalia is a large showy flower named after A. Dahl an 18th century Swedish botanist who developed it.

Damask

Damask takes its name after the famous city of Damascus and is common with a variety of a very fragrant rose and a lustrous reversible fabric of silk or linen for which the city has been far-famed.

Draconian

It means very harsh and cruel laws. Dracon was a compiler of laws in ancient Athens. According to his laws most of the crimes were punishable with death, even petty ones.

Epicure

Epicure is a person who is fastidious in the choice of foods and drinks, a gourmet. The word is derived from Epicurus, a Greek philosopher who believed in luxurious and sensual life.

Fabian

A Fabian tactics is that of delay, caution and slow going strategy in order to harass the adversary. Quintus Fabius Maximus, after whom this word is coined, was a Roman general in 2nd Punic War against Hannibal. The former used this strategy to harass the latter.

Freudian

A person who follows the theory of Freud in psychoanalysis is called Freudian. Sigmund Freud has been a great Austrian neurologist who laid the foundations of psycho analysis.

Galvanize

Galvanize means to stimulate as if by electric shock, or to stir into action. Luigi Galvani, after whom this word is coined, was a professor of physiology in Italy. He is known as the father of animal electricity.

Guillotine

J.I. Guillotin was a French physician who developed a device which was used in beheading the victims of French Revolution. It had a heavy blade which dropped between two grooved uprights.

Jezebel

It means a wicked and shameless woman. Jezebel is a woman in the Bible who marries King Ahab of Israel and causes persecution of prophets. She is ultimately done to death and her corpse is thrown to dogs.

Juggernaut

This word is derived from Lord Jagannath at Puri in Orissa. It is believed that in ancient days some of the devotees threw themselves under the giant wheels of a large chariot carrying his idol in the belief that it would provide them salvation. Now the word denotes anything that exacts blind devotion or any irresistible or terrible force.

January

January, the first month of the year, is derived from Roman god Janus, who happens to be a god of gates and doors and has two faces. Hence January is the month that looks on the year that is now past and also on the year that has just begun. In other words, not unlike Janus, January is a two-faced month.

July

It is the seventh month of the year. It means the month of Julius because it is named after the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar.

Leviathan

It means anything very huge, powerful and oppressive. In the Bible there is a sea-monster of this name thought to be as a whale or reptile.

Lilliputian

The hero of Swift's Gulliver's Travels, an adventure story, was wrecked on the shores of a land whose inhabitants were very small and tiny. The land was called Lilliput. Hence a Lilliputian means a small and narrow-minded person.

Lynch

Lynch means to execute and punish a person illegally for an alleged offence without proper trial. The word is derived

from the name of Captain W. Lynch of Virginia who was so executed.

Machiavellian

The word denotes cunningness, craft and deceitfulness in politics or personal dealings. Niccolo Machiavelli was a Florentine who authored a book named 'The Prince' with a purpose to teach the rulers how to govern and hold power.

Mackintosh

It means a waterproof garment named after its inventor Charles Mackintosh.

Malapropism

Malapropism means laughable confusion of words, a sort of verbal blunder. The word is coined after Mrs. Malaprop, a character in Sheridan's 'The Rivals'. She mishandles and confuses words to a great merriment of others.

Mammon

Mammon signifies greed, couvetousness and senseless material possessions against wisdom and spiritual discrimination. Mammon is a personification of greedy and blind pursuit of wealth.

Martinet

A strict disciplinarian is called a *martinet* because a drill-system was devised and introduced by a trenchman called M. Martinet under the King Louis XIV.

Maudlin

It means too much emotional or sentimental. Mary Magdolen was the lady who watched the sepulcher of Christ. She is often depicted as weeping and shedding tears by Italian painters.

Mausoleum

It comes from the name of King Mausolus of Cairo whose queen erected a huge tomb on his mortal remains in Asia Minor in 350 B.C. This mausoleum is regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Maverick

This word comes from Samuel A. Maverick, a Texan rancher who disliked to brand his cattle. Now marvick means an unorthodox person who is independent of thought and action and who does not follow a beaten path. It is also applied to a politician who does not always follow the dictates of his party chief.

Mansard

Coined after a French architect named Francois Mansard, which means a flat roof with sharp vertical slopes. It was he who popularized this style of roofing.

Meander

The river Meander is in Asia Minor. It is well-known for its winding course. Thus, meander means wandering or turning here and there aimlessly.

Mecca

Mecca is the birth place of Prophet Mohmmed to which the Moslems make a pilgrimage. Now, it means any centre or spot to which many people feel attracted.

Mesmerize

This word means to fascinate or hypnotize a person. F. A. Mesmer (1738-1815) was a German physician who practised this method in treating his patients. After him is this word coined.

Masochism

It means perversion under which one derives pleasure from one's own pain and humiliation. This word is coined after Sacher Masoehttan, Austrian novelist who has depicted such characters in his works. *Masochism* is an antonym of *sadism.*

Pasteurize

It signifies destruction of bacteria and germs in order to check fermentation by boiling milk, wine etc. It comes after the name of Louis Pasteur, a famous French chemist and the father of modern bacteriology.

Pharisee

The word means a hypocrite who observes the letter but not the spirit of religion. The word is coined after the Pharisees, an ancient Jewish sect that rigidly observed religious traditions.

Pyrrhic Victory

The word means a hollow and futile victory, a victory that has been very costly. It is named after Pyrrhus, King of Epirus who defeated the Romans in 280 and 279 B.C. after suffering extremely heavy losses.

Quixotic

Quixotic means a person or plan that is impractically idealistic and extravagantly chivalrous. It is named after Don Quixote, a romantic and chivalrous hero of a satrical romance by Cervantes.

Robot

This word is derived from Czech *robota* which means forced labour. It now signifies any manlike mechanical machine or automation. In 1923 a Czech play-wright named

Karel Capek wrote a famous play entitled Rosum's Universal Robots in which these mechanical monsters in human forms turn upon their own master and creator.

Rodomontade

The word Rodomontade means arrogant and boastful. It comes from Ariosto's epic, Orlando Furioso in which a Moorish King is more bragging and boastful than brave.

A Roland For Oliver

The phrase means 'tit for tat'. Roland and Oliver are two knights in the stories that grew round Charlemagne. These knights were equally matched in their chivalry and heroic exploits.

Sadist

Sadist is a person who derives pleasure, specially sexual pleasure, from hurting and mistreating others. *Masochist* is the opposite of sadist. D. A. Francois de Sade was a French soldier and novelist who has portrayed such a character as takes great delight in tormenting someone he loves.

Sardonic

Sardonic means bitter, sarcastic and scornful. This word comes from the island of Sardinia where grew a poisonous plant which caused its victim death with a contorted, laughing and yet a grim face. *Sardonic* is an epithet used for bitter and scornful laughter.

Silhouette

This word is coined after E. de Silhouette, the French author and minister. It means a picture of a person showing an outline only, or appearance of a person or thing as seen against light so that outline only is discernable.

Solicism

Solicism means an offence in grammar, behaviour or manner of speaking and writing. It shows bad manners and improper conduct. The people of Soloi in Asia Minor spoke a corrupt form of a Greek dialect. Therefore, *solicism* came to mean any deviation from accepted standards in grammar, idiom, etiquette or conduct.

Spoonerism

Spoonerism denotes deliberate or accidental transposition of letters of two or more words. The Revered W. A. Spooner was reputed to make such errors in his speech. Once he startled his audience by saying that it was easy for a camel to go through the "knee of an idol", instead of saying through the "eye of a needle".

Stoic

Stoic was a place in Athens where the philosopher Zeno founded an academy and propounded a philosophy called *Stoicism*. His followers were called *Stoics* who believed in leading a natural life free from passions and untouched by dualities of the world like pain and pleasure. Now, *stoic* means fortitude and self-control leading to indifference to joy and grief.

Tantalize

Tantalize means to tease and torment a person by holding false promises and hopes. In Greek mythology there was Tantalus, a king who was punished by gods for his misdeeds by making him stand in water that always receded when he stooped to drink and under branches of fruits he could never reach.

Thespian

Thespian is a word derived from a Greek poet-dramatist called Thespis. The word means an actor, actress, or something which is related to drama and dramatics. He was instrumental in introducing the first actor in Greek tragedy by making a member of the Chorus step out and start a dialogue with the rest of the Chorus.

Titan

Titan is a person or figure of gigantic size. In Greek mythology the *Titans* were a race of gigantic gods who were ultimately overthrown by Olympian gods.

Utopian

Utopian means something ideal and perfect but impractical and unattainable. Utopia means no place (Greek Ou, not + topos, a place), an imaginary island described in a book of this name by Sir Thomas More (1516), where prevailed a perfect and ideal social and political system.

Vandalism

Vandalism means willful destruction of public and private property, specially things of art. The word is after Vandal, a member of an East Germanic tribe that ravaged and destroyed many cities and states including Rome in 455 A.D.

Yahoo

Yahoo means a brutish and vicious person. The word comes from a tribe of vicious and brute creatures having a human form in Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

I. Matching Game

Can you match each word or phrase in column A with the word or phrase in column B that is nearest in sense:

	A	B
1.	Pyrrhic victory	of giant size
2.	Maverick	a place of pilgrimage
3.	Thespian	a stately tomb
4.	Mausoleum	an actor
5.	Martinet	too much emotional
6.	Maudlin	strict disciplinarian
7.	Mecca	non-conformist
8.	Titan	a ruinous triumph
9.	Scrooge	bitter and sarcastic
10.	Chauvnistic	tense speech
11.	Laconic	jingoistic
12.	Sardonic	a miserly person

Answers

1. A ruinous triumph, 2. a non-conformist, 3. an actor/ actress, 4. a stately tomb, 5. strict disciplinarian, 6. too much emotional. 7. a place of pilgrimage, 8. of giant size, 9. a miserly person, 10. jingoistic, 11. terse speech, 12. bitter and sarcastic.

II. Choosing the Correct Alternative

Select the right word from each of four that is closest in meaning to the word on the left and numbered.

1. Leviathan — (a) imaginary island, (b) a corrupt politician, (c) very huge and oppressive, (d) sluggish.
2. Fabian — (a) cautious delay, (b) fanciful, (c) artistic, (d) false
3. Eupicure — (a) a gourmet, (b) a cure, (c) a poisonous plant, (d) a kind of dog.

4. Juggernaut	(a)	something nuisance, (b) a knotty problem, (c) altercation, (d) irresistible force.
5. croscus	(a)	crafty and mean, (b) very rich, (c) unreliable, (d) bosom friend.
6. Cologne	(a)	scented toilet water, (b) a puzzle, (c) shameless woman, (d) a wine.
7. Dahalia	(a)	a kind of flower, (b) a school of painting, (c) a remedy (d) eulogy.
8. Pharisee	(a)	hypocrite, (b) a flatterer, (c) a devotee, (d) irreligious.
9. Rodomontade	(a)	boastful and arrogant, (b) very humble, (c) irreverant, (d) scrupulous.
10. A Roland for Oliver	(a)	exchange of ideas, (b) tit for tat, (c) mutual give and take, (d) a senseless talk.

Answers

1. (c) very huge and oppressive; 2. (a) cautious delay; 3. (a) a gourmet; 4. (d) irresistible force; 5. (b) very rich; 6. (a) scented toilet water; 7. (a) a kind of showy flower; 8. (a) hypocrite; 9. (a) boastful and arrogant; 10. (b) tit for tat.

III. Eradicate the Intruder

In each of the following groups of words one word is an intruder, that is, it is not related to other words. Cross and eradicate that word.

1. (a) maudlin, (b) tearful, (c) obstinate,(d) emotional.
2. (a) robot, (b) automation, (c) machine, (d) paper tiger.

3. (a) a despot, (b) king, (c) villain, (d) Czar.
4. (a) small and tiny, (b) dwarfish, (c) lilliputian, (d) shameless.
5. (a) winding, (b) meandering, (c) crooked, (d) circuitous.
6. (a) fascinate and hypnotize, (b) pressurize, (c) captivate, (d) spell bind.
7. (a) deviation, (b) solicism, (c) irrelevant, (d) digression.
8. (a) stoicism, (b) weakness, (c) fortitude, (d) endurance.
9. (a) caricature, (b) parody, (c) error, (d) lampoon.
10. (a) ideal, (b) airy, (c) verbal, (d) chimerical.

Answers

1. (c) obstinate; 2. (d) paper tiger; 3. (c) villain; 4.(d) shameless; 5. (c) crooked; 6. (b) pressurize; 7. (c) irrelevant; 8. (b) weakness; 9. (c) error; 10. (c) verbal.

8
Words All Around Us

Language is nothing but a spoken or written word. And a word is the vital human breath that shapes itself into a meaningful sound. This shaping of human breath into sounds that are meaningful is really wonderful. Even when one is silent, this process goes on, for man is a thinking being. His thought-process never stops, and it involves use and shaping of words. We live in a wonderful and mysterious world of words all around us. Words are in themselves very powerful. Like all other powerful things, the ambivalence of words is obvious. They are used both for good and evil, to create and to destroy. They form our prayers, hymns, songs, blessings, poems and mantras, and also our black-spells, curses, abuses, invectives, obscenity and blasphemy.

Below in this chapter are given a number of interesting words in their context to help you guess their meanings. It is another way to help you enrich your stock of vocabulary without consulting a dictionary as far as possible. With every excerpt are given four possible choices. You have to select the word that you guess is closest in sense to the word in the context. It is followed by some very useful exercises.

1. Intractable

The desire for stability among the citizens of many countries is natural ; nobody wants anarchy and uncertainty. The

urge for stability has now become stronger in our country, beset as it is with innumerable *intractable* problems.

(a) imaginary (b) financial (c) ethnical (d) not easily dealt with

2. **Polemics**

But tomorrow, when the poll *polemics* will be silenced, when the new Lok Sabha meets--with one or without a majority party--not one of them will be able to move to tackle any of these problems without rousing the others to oppose and obstruct them.

(a) controversial discussions (b) allegations (c) propaganda (d) statements

3. **Ploy**

But the *ploy* was not original and smacked of petulence. The assembly boycott stunt had been used in the past by many other party leaders.

(a) manoeuvre to frustrate opponent (b) scheme (c) argument (d) intention.

4. **Histrionics**

Her *histrionics* and emotional outbursts from the hospital-bed came easily to a woman who had begun her public life as a film heroine.

(a) verbal abuses (b) outbursts (c) overtures (d) theatrical actions

5. **Spectre/Placebo**

What Marx dismissed as the opiate of the masses has recently effected a dramatic re-entry in Eastern Europe, help-

ing to put to flight the *spectre* of Communism closer to home too the yogi has wrested ground from the commissar, purveying in increasing isolation his *placabo* of agnostic socialism.

(i) (a) existence (b) party (c) haunting presentiment (d) presence.
(ii) (a) image (b) sugar pill (c) theory (d) scheme

6. Euthanasia

If differences persist as to what should be the preferred formula, the contending parties can resort to the hard drug of organised violence. Sometimes this may be state-sponsored, in which case it gets to be called war, or what Galbraith has referred to as "commercially sponsored *euthanasia*".

(a) treatment (b) operation (c) mercy killing (d) massacre

7. Razzle Dazzle

Will the lure of *razzle dazzle* catch up with the young aspiring flautists? Or would they emulate their scions and raise the flute to its pinnacle of glory?

(a) fame (b) flashy show to deceive (c) acquiring money (d) being important.

8. Predilections

The awards reflect the *predilections* of the jury. I am told the selection of the jury was done at the very last minute. This reflects the tendency to be casual about the awards which are meant to set certain standards for our cinema.

(a) partiality (b) balance of judgment (c) ignorance (d) choice

9. **Predicament**

Ambedkar's *predicament* was peculiar in the world's social history because of the unique viciousness of the caste system.

(a) likes and dislikes (b) difficult situation (c) learning (d) social standing

10. **Bonanza/Commisration**

A dog-eats-dog situation exists in the Pakistan press. The misfortune of one paper is a *bonanza* to a rival which instead of *commisrating*, prints additional copies and even launches new editions.

(i) (a) source of profit (b) problem (c) a lesson (d) warning

(ii) (a) to feel pity (b) criticize (c) lament (d) to forsee a danger.

11. **Humdrum**

Gordon's narrative fails to rise above the *humdrum* of a diligent chronicle, except at two places, where the reader is moved to tears.

(a) sensible (b) narrowness (c) monotonous (d) level

12. **Cause Celebre**

The historical allusions reveal the messy background to the *cause celebre*.

(a) contention (b) law suit that attracts much attention (c) a common cause

13. **Interiorize**

The answer represents a middle way between the ancient cosmic conception and the later purely *interiorized* and almost theoretical notion of Vedanta.

(a) to put inside (b) to make part of one's inner nature (c) to look into soul (d) to decorate the inner side.

14. **Emanation**

Faith is not made up of those beliefs about which you can entertain intellectual doubt ; faith is made of those convictions that are rooted so deeply in our own being that you are not conscious of them; faith is the first *emanation*; it is the hidden root of Man out of which real human growth proceeds.

(a) growth (b) evolution (c) flowering (d) coming forth from a source

15. **Spontaneous**

Contemporary celebration must be *spontaneous*, creative and authentic. It can be neither planned nor forced. It simply grows when the time is ripe.

(a) effortless or on impulse (b) colourful (c) collective (d) liberal

16. **Proliferation**

Indeed viewed from the outside, the accumulation of material or intellectual values may resemble concerous *proliferation* but it is precisely this third trend that prevents possible exaggeration in the other two.

(a) propagation (b) filteration (c) mitigation (d) multiply rapidly

17. Florid

The poet Bana, who was patronized by King Harsha, has left a *florid* account of the events leading up to his rise to power

(a) exaggerated (b) realistic (c) showy and ornate (d) factual

18. Nepotism

This deep sense of family solidarity led, as might be expected, to *nepotism* and various other abuses, and today the joint family system is beginning to weigh heavily on the younger generation.

(a) idleness (b) favour shown to relatives (c) unity (d) obligation.

19. Transcend/Cosmic

Even when all the cosmological lights are *transcended*, explicit reference is made to all five *cosmic sources* of light : sun, moon, stars, lightning and earthly fire. The light of lights is none other than the light that illumines all those other lights.

(i) (a) to go beyond the limits of (b) transgress (c) disobey the law (d) to overtake

(ii) (a) divine (b) supernatural (c) relating to the universe (d) worldly

20. Anthropomorphic

Agni is one of the most *anthropomorphic* symbols. He is not only born and even has many births, but he also grows and develops, eats and possesses human features.

(a) logical (b) characterized by human shape (c) humanized (d) primeval

21. **Congenital**

Fear is nevertheless one of the *congenital* diseases of mankind. When the crude and primitive dread of nature is overcome, other forms of fear creep into human mind and heart and, in spite of theological distinctions, the fear of God is still fear.

(a) unnatural (b) earthly (c) existing as inborn (d) ubiquitous

22. **Terrestrial**

Man has a very *terrestrial* way of collaborating both with God and with the world, and this is the involvement in the process of producing food.

(a) of this world (b) supernatural (c) social (d) primitive

23. **Ad Hoc**

All definitions are essentially *ad hoc*. They are relevant to some purpose or situation, and consequently are applicable only over a restricted field of 'universe of discourse'.

(a) for this particular purpose (b) changing (c) intellectual (d) temporary

24. **Abstruse**

The influence of language upon thought is of the utmost importance. Symbolism is the study of this influence, which is as powerful in connection with every day life as in the most *abstruse* speculation.

(a) palpable (b) hard to understand (c) clever (d) intelligent

25. Anthropologist/Perpetual

The surface of society, like that of the sea, may, the *anthropologist* admits, be in *perpetual* motion, but its depths, like the depths of the ocean, remains almost unmoved.

(i) (a) inclined to charity (b) specialist in study of mankind (c) religious person (d) leader

(ii) (a) everlasting (b) ephemeral (c) changing (d) fast.

26. Clinician

One of the duties of the *clinician* is interest in humanity, for the secret of the care of the patient is in caring for the patient.

(a) reformer (b) ameliorist (c) doctor or physician (d) chemist

27. Obeisance

Having spent the night, the princes, subduers of the foe, made their *obeisance* to the great sage and proceeded towards the mountain.

(a) submission (b) bow in salutation (c) obedience (d) appearance

28. Deliberation

In a kingless state, men do not meet in the assembly for *deliberation*, nor in gladness do they frequent gardens and holy places.

(a) debate (b) enjoyment (c) common purpose (d) election

29. **Expeditiously**

Seated in the chariot, carrying the sandals on his head, the high-souled Bharata went *expeditiously* to Nandigrama.

(a) favourably; (b) slowly; (c) sadly; (d) speedily

30. **Speculation**

The song celestial on the Gita, which is an integral part of the Mahabharata, marks the height of philosophical speculation.

(a) discussion; (b) conjecture; (c) debate; (d) view point.

Answers

1. (d) not easily dealt with; 2. (a) controversial discussions; 3. (a) manoeuvre to frustrate an opponent; 4. (d) theatrical actions; 5. (i) (c) haunting presentiment; (ii) (b) sugar pill; 6. (c) mercy killing; 7. (b) flashy show to deceive; 8.(a) source of profit; (ii) (a) to feel pity; 11. (c) monotonous; 12. (b) law suit that attracts much attention; 13. (b) to make part of one's inner nature; 14. (d) coming forth from a source; 15. (a) effortless or on impulse; 16. (d) multiply rapidly; 17. (c) showy or ornate; 18. (b) favour shown to relatives; 19. (i) (a) to go beyond the limits of; (ii) relating to universe as a whole; 20. (b) characterized by human shape; 21. (c) existing as inborn; 22. (a) of this word; 23. (a) for this particular purpose; 24. (b) hard to understand; 25. (i) (b) specialist in study of mankind; (ii) (a) everlasting; 26. (e) doctor or physician; 27. bow in salutation; 28. (a) debate; 29. (d) speedily; 30. (b) conjecture.

I. Take an Inventory

Below is given a list of 30 words which are comparatively difficult. We come across these words here and there in our usual reading of books, magazines and newspapers.

Each numbered word is followed by a group of four words or phrases marked a, b, c and d. In each case you have to select the word or phrase you think is most close in sense to the word numbered on the left.

1.	luxurious (adj.)	(a) luxury loving, (b) voluptuous, (c) very hard working, (d) excessively fond of one's wife.
2.	debilitate (vt.)	(a) enfeeble, (b) encourage, (c) to warn (d) to break silence
3.	harrowing (adj.)	(a) enlightening, (b) painful, (c) full of humour, (d) greatly distressing
4.	metaphysical (adj.)	(a) supernatural and visionary, (b) not natural, (c) material, (d) poetical
5.	vindictiveness (n.)	(a) perseverance, (b) ups and downs, (c) seeking revenge, (d) that belongs to a virgin
6.	resilient (adj.)	(a) extremely sad, (b) not obeying, (c) buoyant, (d) obstinate.
7.	chicanery (n.)	(a) refinement, (b) inconsistency, (c) trickery and artifice, (d) moral courage
8.	circumspection (n.)	(a) heedlessness, (b) narrow mindedness, (c) miserness, (d) carefulness and caution
9.	categorical (adj.)	(a) distinct and clear, (b) bureaucratic, (c) eloquent, (d) high-minded
10.	catastrophe (n.)	(a) a trophy won, (b) a hospital for cats, (c) fortune, (d) calamity

11. morose (adj.) (a) bright and guady, (b) artificial, (c) sullen and dull, (d) of rose colour

12. miscellany (n.) (a) sense of right and wrong, (b) not correct, (c) absurdity, (d) a variety of things.

13. gruesome (adj.) (a) gracious, (b) false, (c) indifferent, (d) fearful and horrifying

14. gynarchy (n.) (a) failure of a government, (b) government of a female, (c) feminity, (d) rule of a few

15. nomothetic (adj.) (a) immoral, (b) irreligious, (c) based on law, (d) sinful.

16. ludicrous (n.) (a) liberal, (b) fearful, (c) comic (d) praiseworthy

17. nectarean (adj.) (a) delicious, (b) devoid of taste, (c) pungent, (d) narcotic

18. ocular (adj.) (a) audible, (b) sensual, (c) visible, (d) hazy.

19. odious (adj.) (a) offensive and hateful, (b) full of difficulties, (c) not liked, (d) universal

20. scourge (vt.) (a) to evade, (b) to cleanse, (c) to have revenge, (d) to chastise

21. hypertrophy (a) enlargement of an organ, (b) scuffle, (c) supposition, (d) of hysteria

22. righteous (adj.) (a) indulging in riots (b) noisy and violent, (c) upright and virtuous, (d) healthy

23. Philistine (n.) (a) uneducated, (b) a resident of Palestine, (c) normal, (d) uncultured and commonplace

24. malaise (n.) (a) of Malasia, (b) poison, (c) feeling of uneasiness, (d) obligation

25. glamorize (vt.) (a) make attractive (b) to ameliorate,

	(c) to increase, (d) to moralize
26. paragon (n.)	(a) full of heroism, (b) model of excellence, (c) attractive, (d) indifferent
27. ostentatious (adj.)	(a) proud, (b) nasty, (c) showy, (d) scornful
28. overtures (n.)	(a) dues, (b) salutations, (c) advances, (d) abuses
29. libellous (adj.)	(a) creditable, (b) defamatory, (c) shameful, (d) solitary
30. lascivious (adj.)	(a) beautiful, (b) luxurious, (c) dountless, (d) lewd and lustfull.

Answers

1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (a); 5. (c); 6. (c); 7. (c); 8. (d); 9. (a); 10. (d); 11. (c); 12. (d); 13. (d); 14. (b); 15. (c) 16. (c); 17. (a); 18. (c); 19. (a); 20. (c); 21. (a); 22. (c); 23. (d); 24. (c); 25. (a); 26. (b); 27. (c); 28. (c); 29. (b); 30. (d)

II. What Do You Dread The Most

People have their likes and dislikes. Some dislikes are really dreadful and make us recoil in fear. It is another matter whether that fear is rational or irrational. When one suffers from a fear, he is called a *phobe* and that particular fear a *phobia*.

Below are given a list of phobias. Match these phobias with their proper meanings.

1. xenophobia	(a) dread of the number 13.
2. ailurophobia	(b) dread of dogs
3. mysophobia	(c) dread of ghosts and witches
4. acrophobia	(d) fear of fear
5. cynophobia	(e) dread of cats
6. phasmophobia	(f) fear of filth etc.

7. phobophobia (g) dread of high places and heights
8. aichomophobia (h) fear of horses
9. phedophobia (i) fear of animals
10. zoophobia (j) fear of children
11. hippophobia (k) fear of being touched by any pointed object
12. triskaidekaphobia (l) dread of strange persons
13. claustrophobia (m) fear of trees
14. agrophobia (n) fear of ladies and women
15. dendrophobia (o) fear of closed places
16. gynephobia (p) fear of open spaces

Answers

1. (l); 2. (e); 3. (f); 4. (g); 5. (b); 6. (c); 7. (d); 8. (k); 9. (j); 10. (i); 11. (h); 12. (a)

III. What Makes One Abnormal

Like dreads and fears many people may suffer from other psychological problems as well that make them abnormal. Such persons are called *maniacs* because they suffer from one or another *mania*. A *mania* is an urge or compulsion to do something undesirable.

Below is given a list of manias or such urges and compulsions. Match each mania with its proper meaning.

1. kleptomania (a) compulsion to collect tulips
2. dispomania (b) compulsion to wander
3. biblomania (c) compulsion to talk about one's supposed achievements
4. arithomania (d) compulsion of exaggeration and lying
5. biblokleptomania (e) compulsion to think about oneself in gradiose terms

6. dromomania (f) compulsion to drink
7. tulipomania (g) compulsion to steal
8. mythomania (h) preoccupation with numbers
9. meglomania (i) compulsion to steal books
10. trichotillomania (j) compulsion to set things on fire
11. pyromania (k) compulsion to pluck hair
12. egomania (l) compulsion to collect rare books

Answers

1. (g); 2. (f); 3. (l); 4. (h); 5. (i); 6. (b); 7. (a); 8. (d); 9. (c); 10. (k); 11. (j); 12. (c).

IV. Describing the People

It is really fascinating to know people and assign them a category according to their characteristics and outstanding traits.

Below are given descriptions of various types of people. In each case you have to identify the word that best matches the description. Obviously, only one of the three given types is correct.

1. He is a very wealthy and powerful person.
    He is a maestro
    He is a tycoon
    He is an industrialist
2. He was jilted in love, and so now he hates womankind.
    He is a misogynist
    He is a misanthrope
    He is a cavalier
3. He is so handsome and attractive.
    He is an Adonais
    He is sauve
    He is Don Juan

4. She is so qurrelsome and ever ready to abuse others.

    She is a paragon

    She is a termagent

    She is a belle

5. He was of refined taste and loved beauty in all, in art, man, woman and nature alike.

    He was an aesthecte

    He was an ascetic

    He was a critic

6. Gandhiji always worked selflessly for the welfare of others, specially, the women and weaker sections of the society.

    Gandhiji was altruist

    Gandhiji was conservative

    Gandhiji was liberal

7. He doubts everything; even the eternity of soul.

    He is an ascetic

    He is skeptic

    He is irreverant

8. She plays the sitar superbly

    She is a virtuoso

    She is a monomaniac

    She is a devotee

9. I believe that everything is for our good and ultimately. all will be well with the world.

    I am a dilettante

    I am an optimist

    I am an ameliorist

10. He believes that all other persons are against him and always ready to cheat and persecute him.

    He is a pessimist

    He is a paranoid

    He is a pragmatist

11. I found him debbling in poetry, music and painting.

    He is an introvert

    He is a devotee

    He is a delettante

12. He is very social and sociable, and gets a lot of satisfaction from his wide contacts with people.

    He is an extrovert

    He is a social worker

    He is a politician

13. He is very fond of eating, drinking, parties and good company.

    He is romantic

    He is convivialist

    He is hypochondriac

14. He does not believe in change and wants to preserve age old institutions, manners and customs.

    He is a radical

    He is a conservative

    He is a plagiarist

15. He retired in his old age to the forest and devoted himself to ingrous austerities and penance.

    He became an ascetic

    He became unsocial

    He became a misogynist

16. She is normal and quite healthy and yet, ever worried about her health because of some imaginary illness.

    She is hypochondriac

    She is a maniac

    She is a megalomaniac

17. He doters excessively on his wife.

    He is luxurious

    He is uxorius

    He is a womaniser

18. A Greek philosopher considered man as the centre of all creation.
    He was altrusistic
    He was anthropocentric
    He was a cynic
19. He led a life of religious recluse and ever prayed to God.
    He was a monk
    He was an eccentric
    He was abnormal
20. He knows and speaks many languages.
    He is an interpreter
    He is a polyglot
    He is an infidel.

Answers

1. tycoon; 2. misogynist; 3. adonais; 4. termagent; 5. aesthete; 6. altruist; 7. skeptic; 8. virtuose; 9. optimist; 10. paranoid; 11. dilettante; 12. extrovert; 13. convivialist; 14. conservative; 15. ascetic; 16. hypocondriac; 17. uxorious; 18. anthropocentric; 19. monk; 20. polyglot.

9
Pairs that Puzzle People

There are number of pairs and groups of words that really purplex and puzzle people because they are very much similar in shape and sound and yet dissimilar enough in sense. Such words are called homonyms.

In each of the following sentences, there is a misused homonym. Replace it with the correct one from the relevant pair of group of words.

1. The prince adjured the throne in favour of his younger brother.
2. The constitution of our club needs to be emended to meet the new aspirations of the members.
3. My advice has no more affect on him.
4. The poem is full of many interesting illusions.
5. He comes to the library on alternative days.
6 As soon as there is any news I shall appraise you.
7. The fair is held every six months, that is biennially.
8. Besides my house there is a cottage.
9. You cannot depend on him because he is a captious person.
10. She has been suffering from some contiguous disease.
11. What he says is all credulous.
12. The sudden death of the leader has proved quite climatic.

13. Tell us what is a criteria of the selection.
14. We have made much progress in science and technology and yet we cannot be complaisent.
15. He has been playing on the instrument continually for the last half an hour.
16. A judge is supposed to be uninterested in a case brought before him.
17. I assured him that I was always at his disposition.
18. This does not include the deprication amount.
19. She offered the flowers on the alter, and bent down in prayer.
20. She was looking so fascinating in her bridle costume.
21. Did you buy that prescribed anecdote for your sick wife?
22. Please except our invitation to attend the party and oblige us.
23. Your plan is all together impracticable.
24. You deserve to be censored for your abusive language.
25. He sighted many examples in support of his argument.
26. He wore a shirt of course cloth.
27. Convey my complements to your parents.
28. What made you deduct that I was behind all this mischief?
29. Send me your definitive reply though it may not be final.
30. The rain seems to be eminent.
31. We want the equable distribution of income among all the partners.
32. Many of the practices of this cult are exoteric and known only to the initiated members.

33. The exhibition was formerly declared open by the Chief Minister.
34. He was bent upon mischief and so what he did cannot be called gratuitous.
35. He made a highly inflammable speech on that occasion.
36. Overwhelmed with grief she feinted.
37. I have hardly anything to say farther.
38. Look at him. He is your sister's fiancee.
39. Those who flaunt rules and regulations and take the law in their own hands are anti-social and anti-society.
40. I don't believe in fowl play.
41. Somebody has stolen the idle from the ancient shrine of the town.
42. Gauri and Geeta are sisters. The later is elder to the former.
43. I never found him loosing his temper.
44. It was indeed a minor mistake.
45 The moral of our troops on the border is very high.
46. A foreign navel ship visited our post.
47. The passed is passed; never worry about it.
48. In this materialistic world there is no piece.
49. We crossed the lake by a peddle-boat.
50. He is incharge of the personal department of the organisation.
51. Go and fetch this medicine proscribed by the physician.
52. The river has a torturous course before coming to the plains.
53. The pool was calm and placid but its water was turgid.
54. He made great efforts to win the election but all in vein.

55. She was hurt under the waste.
56. What does the whether forecast say?
57. His conduct and character have been praiseworthy and unexceptional.
58. He is a corrupt official through and through. What he has done is really a venial sin.
59. That law is no more in force. It has been declared null and avoid.
60. He sat there lonely and vow-begone.

Answers

1. *abjured* should replace *adjured.*
   abjure means to renounce, to give up.
   adjure means to appeal earnestly.
2. *amended* should replace *emended.*
   amend means modify, to alter.
   emend means to make corrections by removing errors.
3. *effect* should replace *affect.*
   effect is the noun form.
   affect is a verb which means influence.
4. *allusions* should replace *elusions.*
   allusion means indirect reference.
   elusion means escape from inquiry or person's grasp etc.
5. *alternate* should replace *alternative*
   alternate means every other one.
   alternative means another choice.
6. *apprise* should replace *appraise.*
   apprise means to inform
   appraise means to assess, evaluate
7. *biannually* should replace *biennially.*
   biannual means twice a year, once in 6 months.

biennial means once in two years.

8. *beside* should replace *besides*.
   beside means by the side of or near.
   besides means in addition to.
9. *capricious* should replace *captious*.
   capricious means whimsical.
   captious means fond of raising objections.
10. *contagious* should replace contiguous.
    contagious means disease spread by contact
    contiguous means near or adjacent
11. *credible* should replace credulous
    credible means that can be believed
    credulous means believing too readily
12. *climactic* should replace *climatic*
    climactic means bring to climax
    climatic means of the *climate*
13. *criterion* should replace *criteria*
    criterion means a standard that a thing is judged by
    criteria is plural form of criterion.
14. *complacent* should replace *complaisant*
    complacent means self-satisfied.
    complaisant means obliging, gracious
15. *continuosly* should replace continually
    continuosly means ceaselessly
    continuosly means going on intermitently
16. *disinterested* should replace uninterested
    distinterested means impartial
    uninterested means not interested at all.
17. *disposal* should replace *disposition*
    at one's disposal means available
    disposition means temperament or arrangement.
18. *depreciation* should replace *deprication*
    depriciction means lessening in value
    deprication means strong disapproval.

19. *altar* should replace *alter*
altar means a place for offerings to gods
alter means to make a change

20. *bridal* should replace bridle
bridal means of the bride
bridle means headgear of a horse attached to the reins.

21. *antidote* should replace *anecdote*
antidote means a medicine that counteracts poison.
anecdote means an interesting incident.

22. *accept* should replace *except*
accept means consent to receive
except means excluding

23. *altogether* should replace *all together*
altogether means completely
all together has all and together separately.

24. *censured* should replace *censored.*
censure means to reprimand
censor means to prohibit or to remove objectionable thing.

25. *cited* should replace *sighted*
cited means to quote
sight means to see or to come to view

26. *coarse* should replace *course*
coarse means rough, unrefined.
course means direction, duration, curriculum of studies.

27. *compliments* should replace *complements*
compliments means praise or formal greetings.
complement means that which completes

28. *deduce* should replace *deduct*
deduce means to conclude, to infer
deduct means to subtract

29. *definite* should replace *definitive*
definite means exact, precise

definitive means final, conclusive

30. *imminent* should replace ***eminent***
    imminent means about to happen
    eminent means famous, well-known
31. *equitable* should replace ***equable***
    equitable means just, fair
    equable means uniform, even, composed
32. *esoteric* should replace *exotric*
    esoteric means something hidden and secret imparted only to the initiated people.
    exotric means popular, open and for general public.
33. *formally* should replace formerly
    formally means in a formal manner
    formerly means previously
34. *fortuitous* should replace ***gratuitous***
    fortuitous means accidental, by chance
    gratuitous means unwarranted, uncalled for
35. *inflammatory* should replace *inflammable*
    inflammatory means likely to arouse passions and feelings
    inflammable means combustible, which can be easily set on fire.
36. *fainted* should replace *feinted*
    faint means to become unconscious
    feint means to strike in a mocking manner
37. *further* should replace *farther*
    further means in addition to
    farther indicates at a greater distance
38. *fiance* should replace *fiancee*
    fiance means a man engaged to be married
    fiancee means a woman engaged to be married.
39. *flout* should replace *flaunt*
    flout means to defy or disobey
    flaunt means to make a display of something

40. *foul* should replace *fowl.*
foul mean unfair, against the rules
fowl means a domestic bird like hen etc.
41. *idol* should replace *idle*
idol means an image of stone, wood etc.
idle means not active
42. *latter* should replace *later*
latter means the second one
later means more late, after sometime
43. *losing* should replace *loosing*
losing means to suffer the loss of
loose means not tight, free
44. *minor* should replace *miner*
minor means of little importance, under age.
miner means a person who works in a mine.
45. *morale* should replace *moral*
morale means a high and courageous state of mind
moral mean ethical
46. *naval* should replace *navel*
naval means of ships and navy
navel means depression in the abdomen.
47. *past* should replace *passed*
past means time gone by
passed means to have gone through etc.
48. *peace* should replace *piece*
peace means freedom from stress, tension etc.
piece means a part of a portion.
49. *pedal* should replace *peddle*
pedal means a foot or foot-operated device
peddle means to sell at retail, hawk
50. *personnel* should replace *personal*
personnel means the people employed or that related to worker
personal means belonging to an individual.

51. *prescribed* should replace *proscribed*
prescribed means recommended or set down as a rule
proscribe means to prohibit or ban something.
52. *tortuous* should replace *torturous*
tortuous means meandering, winding
torturous means full of torture, painful.
53. *turbid* should replace *turgid*
turbid means muddy, clouded
turgid means swollen, flooded
54. *vain* should replace *vein*
vain means conceited, useless
vein means a blood vessel
55. *waist* should replace *waste*
waist means part of a body above the hips
waste means destruction, refuse
56. *weather* should replace *whether*
weather means day-to-day climate
whether means if, in case
57. *unexceptionable* should replace *unexceptional*
unexceptionable means above, reproach, ideal
unexceptional means ordinary
58. *venal* should replace *venial sin*
venal means that may be bribed, corrupt
venial means pardonable, excusable
59. *void* should replace *avoid*
void means invalid, not binding
avoid means to keep away
60. *woe-begone* should replace *vow-begone*
woe means affliction *begone* means dismal looking
vow means an oath, solemn promise

I. Below are given 30 sentences. Each sentence is followed by two homonyms in *italics*. You have to choose one which you think is closest in meaning to the description.

Answers follow.

1. They barely manage to keep their body and soul together.
   (a) They are in *object* poverty
   (b) They are in *abject* poverty
2. The little girl is loved by all.
   (a) She is an *amiable* child
   (b) She is an *amicable* child.
3. He is ambitious to become an engineer.
   (a) He *aspires* to be an engineer
   (b) He *expires* to be an engineer
4. He came seeking votes for his party.
   (a) He was *canvasing*
   (b) He was *canvassing*
5. He proved a wise and careful businessmen.
   (a) He proved *discreet*
   (b) He proved *discrete*
6. The dead body was taken to the burial ground.
   (a) It was taken to *cemetry*.
   (b) It was taken to *symmetry*.
7. Now you are old enough and so should give up your silly habits.
   (a) You should give up your *childish* habits
   (b) You should give up your *childlike* habits
8. You are the only person I can trust with a secret.
   (a) You are my *confidant*
   (b) You are my *confident*
9. The teacher gave the student a hint, and then he answered promptly.
   (a) The teacher gave him a *cue*
   (b) The teacher gave him a *queue*
10. Many people attended the musical recital.
    (a) It was a *concert*
    (b) It was a *consort*

11. The land suffered from famine and acute want of rain.
    (a) It was a *draught*
    (b) It was a *drought*
12. The police could at last draw out the facts from the criminal.
    (a) They could *elicit* the information
    (b) They could *illicit* the information
13. The boy has a natural aptitude for writing.
    (a) He has a *flare* for writing
    (b) He has a *flair* for writing
14. The king died without a successor.
    (a) He had no *heir*
    (b) He had no *hare*
15. He belongs to a royal family of Rajasthan.
    (a) He is of *imperial* family
    (b) He is of *imperious* family
16. He is very hard-working.
    (a) He is *industrial*
    (b) He is *industrious*
17. The medicine has reduced the pain.
    (a) It has *lessoned* the pain
    (b) It has *lessened* the pain
18. It is a day worth remembering.
    (a) It is a *memorial* day
    (b) It is a *memorable* day
19. An important decision was taken at the meeting.
    (a) A *momentous* decision was taken
    (b) A *momentary* decision was taken
20. He is leading a life full of comfort and luxury.
    (a) His life is *luxurious*
    (b) His life is *luxuriant*

21. I dislike his interfering nature.
(a) He is *official* by nature
(b) He is *officious* by nature
22. I liked the dish much because it was agreeable to the taste.
(a) The dish was *palatable*
(b) The dish was *paletteble*
23. The policeman was on beat duty at night.
(a) He was on *patrol* duty
(b) He was on *petrol* duty
24. Uttar Pradesh is the most thickly inhabited province.
(a) U.P. is the most *popular* province
(b) U.P. is the most *populous* province
25. Throughout his college life he had been a student who deserved reward and commendation.
(a) He was a *meritorious* student
(b) He was a *meretricious* student
26. Ultimately I settled the contract in our favour.
(a) I *clinched* the contract
(b) I *clanached* the contract
27. Do you think the earth stands still?
(a) Do you think it is *stationery*?
(b) Do you think it is *stationary*?
28. These days I am really in a difficult and distressing financial situation.
(a) I am in financial *straight*
(b) I am in financial *straits*.
29. I read the book from beginning to the end.
(a) I went *through* the whole book
(b) I went *thorough* the whole book
30. Robert Burns has written many attractive, simple pastoral songs and poems.
(a) He has written many *idles*
(b) He has written many *idylls*

31. He never hesitates in calling a spade a spade.
(a) He is *ingenious*
(b) He is *ingenuous*

Answers

1. abject; 2. amiable; 3. aspires; 4. canvassing; 5. discreet, 6. cemetry; 7. childish; 8. confidant; 9. cue; 10. concert; 11. drought; 12. elicit; 13. flair; 14. heir; 15. imperial; 16. industrious; 17. lessened; 18. memorable; 19. momentous; 20. luxurious; 21. officious; 22. palatable; 23. patrol; 24. populous; 25. meritorious; 26. clinched; 27. stationary; 28. straits; 29. through; 30. idylls; 31. ingenuous.

II. Fill in the following blanks with the right homonyms from the pairs given in brackets with every sentence. Answers follow.

1. The storm-duck can swim against the ____________ (current/currant)
2. He ________________ the army and joined the extremists (deserted/desserted).
3. I shall send you a ______________ copy of the book. (complimentary/complementary)
4. He deals in milk products and keeps a ____________ (diary/dairy).
5. I want a ___________ house to love in. (descent/decent)
6. He has given you a wise _____________ (counsel/counsul).
7. The _________ of the sitar were too tight. (chords/cords)
8. He has no ___________ of his own. (principles/principals)
9. My ________ has at last proved right. (prophesy/prophecy)

10. During his ____________ people were happy and prosperous. (reign/rain)
11. Do you know the name of the _____? (playwright/ playwrite)
12. They subsist on fruit and ____________ in the jungle. (route/root)
13. He is the ____________ distributor of this commodity. (soul/sole)
14. He was caught ____________________ with the records. (tampering/tempering)
15. The __________ of the river gets flooded during the monsoon (veil/vale)
16. The sacred texts tell people to lead a _________ life. (virtual/virtuous)
17. I gazed and gazed in ______________ at the scene. (wander/wonder)
18. She possesses many a ________________ quality. (womanish/womanly)
19. They both fought a deadly_______ until one of them died of wounds (duel/dual)
20. I cannot bear this ____________ smell. (fowl/foul)
21. The building was __________ to the ground. (razed/ raised)
22. The indifferent attitude of the officers further________ the situation. (irritated/aggravated)

Answers

1. current; 2. deserted; 3. complimentary; 4. dairy; 5. decent; 6. counsel; 7. chords; 8. principles; 9. prophecy; 10. reign; 11. playwright; 12. root; 13. sole; 14. tampering; 15. vale; 16. virtuous; 17. wonder; 18. womanly;. 19. duel; 20. foul; 21. razed; 22. aggravated.

10
Short But Significant

There are many short and brief words which are very significant. Therefore, they should form an integral part of your active vocabulary. It is a myth that long and complicated words are more useful. In the ultimate analysis even the long words consist of many short elements like roots, prefixes, suffixes and infixes. Here are a number of short but very useful words. These are one, two or at the most three syllable words.

aeon - an age, an indefinite long period of time
alibi - the plea that the accused was elsewhere than the place of crime.
alpha - the beginning of anything, the first letter of the Greek Alphabet.
Alphabet - the letters of a language.
amok - to rush about in a frenzy to kill, to lose control of oneself and attempt violence.
angst - anguish or a feeling of anxiety.
antique - of ancient times, old-fashioned
apiary - a place where bees are kept for their honey.
apical - poise, self-expression
apogee - the highest or farthest point
atom - a tiny particle
atone - to make amends, to reconcile

augur - to foretell, prophesy
aura -an invisible emanation
awry - wrong, amiss, with a twist to a side
axis - a straight line on which a thing rotates
axle - a rod on which a wheel turns
azure - skyblue, like the colour of a clear sky.
bail - money deposited with the court to get an arrested person released until trial.
bairn - a son or daughter
bait - to tease, goad, to lure and tempt
bake - to cook by dry heat
bead - a small round piece of wood, metal etc.
beau - the courter of a girl
bedeck - to decorate
beguile - to deceive, mislead
belie - to leave infulfilled, to give a false hope
beresk - in frenzy or in violent mood
betide - to happen, befall
betray - to help the enemy, to break faith with, to lead astray
bias - prejudice, partiality
bide - to reside, dwell, to wait
binary - made up of two parts, double
browse - to nibble at, to glance through a book etc.
bruise - to injure the surface of
brunch - a meal combining breakfast and lunch
canard - a false and malicious report
caret - a mark used in writing, proof-reading to show wherein something to be added.
cartel - an association of business firms for monopoly
chaos - disorder, extreme confusion
chiche - a trite expression or idea
collate - to compare critically
corpus - a complete collection, the main body
corpuscle - a tiny particle

cruise - to sail from place to place, journey about.
crux - the critical point
cult - a system of devotion to a person or god
curt - discourteously brief
cynic- one despires human sincerity, merit etc.
defy - to challenge, not to obey
deify - to worship as a deity
de jure - by right
denim - a coarse, twilled cotton cloth
deride - ridicule, to laugh at in scorn
detente - a lessening of hostility between nations
digress - to depart from the main theme
dilemma - a situation in which one has to choose between unpleasant alternatives.
divulge - to disclose, to make known
docile - tractable, easy to manage
don - to put on as a garment
dun - to press for payment
dour - stern, obstinate, sullen
doyen - a senior member of a body
ecology - study of environment
ecstasy - a state of great delight,rapture
effete - spent and sterile, no longer in a position to produce
echt - authentic, genuine
elation - high spirits
elixir - a hypothetical substance supposed to prolong life indefinitely.
enclave - a territory within a territory
enjoin - to order someone to do something
enmasse - as a whole, all together
entente - an agreement between nations
ethnic - belonging to a race
ethos - spirit and belief of a people or community
eulogy - praise of a person etc.

ex parte - in the interest of one side or party
exult - rejoice exceedingly
fetish - abnormal object of sexual desire
fey - fated to die
flake - small thin piece of snow
flaunt - show off, display proudly
flout - mock or scoff at
forte - a person's strong point, a thing in which one excels
fortran - computer language for scientific calculations
fossil - found burried
fracto - broken, fragmentary
franatic - wildly excited, full of frenzy
fret - gnaw or torment
frisk - to leap playfully
funk - fear, panic
furtive - done stealthily, meant to escape notice
gaffe - blunder, unwise act or remark
gambit - trick, device, opening move
germane - related to the matter or subject
googol - one followed by 100 zeros
gosling - a young goose
graffiti - writings on walls and posters
haiku - a Japanese verse form of 3 unrhymed lines
harass - to trouble with cares etc.
harpy - a greedy person
harry - to harass, to raid and plunder
hegira - a journey as an escape
hubris - a flaw in character specially resulting from
arrogance or passion
impale - to make helpless, to pierce through with
impasse - deadlock, a situation offering no solution
impede - to hamper, obstruct the progress etc.
imply - to hint or suggest indirectly
impugn - to challenge as false and questionable

impute - to attribute a fault to another
influx - a continuous flowing in
innate - inner, existing as natural, inherent
insipid - tasteless, dull and unexciting
interim - meantime, temporary
in toto - completely, all together, as a whole
jargon - inchoherent speech, debased language
jejune - childish, not mature, dull
junta - a group of military men in power after a coup
kibitz - to act as an onlooker
kinetic - energetic and dynamic
kitsch - pretentious but shallow writing etc.
kudos - praise for an achievement
laconic - terse and brief speech
latent - dormant, lying hidden and undeveloped
lethal - resulting in death, fatal
limpid - perfectly clear, transparent
lisle - a strong and fine cotton thread
macro - long, enlarged
malaise - a feeling of discomfort as an early illnes.
manque - failing to achieve one's goal
mensch - a man of morals and character
milieu - environment, social surroundings
motel - a hotel for persons travelling by car
myriad - ten thousand, a large number
naive - foolishly simple, credulous
nemesis - just punishment
nonage - the period of immaturity
nursling - a young baby
otiose - useless and superfluous
outing - pleasure trip, holiday away from home
output - product of a process
paean - a song of praise
paradigm - an example or model

pariah - an outcast
passim - here and there, in various parts of a book etc.
penury - poverty, destitution
ploy - an action meant to outwit another person
prelude - a preliminary part of a book etc.
presto - in a fast temp
prolix - verbose, too wordy not to be tiresome
protean - readily assuming different forms
protocol - formal courtesies used between diplomats etc.
psyche - the human mind or soul
puerile - childish, immature
queasy - uncomfortable, uneasy
rabbi - a teacher of the Jewish law
radar - a system of sending radio waves to detect objects
recipe - directions and ingredients of a dish
redress - to make amends to, to set right
regime - form of government or rule
restive - restless, hard to control
robot - a machine like man in shape
rubric - a heading of chapter etc.
safari - a journey or hunting expedition
samurai - a Japanese army officer
sans - without, lacking
schism - division, a split in an organised body
scion - descendant, offspring
sibling - blood relation, brothers and sisters
somber - serious, solemn, melancholy
spoor - a track of wild animal hunted as a game
strafe - to attack with machine gun fire from low flying air-craft.
succumb - die owing to, be overcome
sullage - sewage, filth
superb - splendid, grand, the most impressive
supine - having front upwards, lethargic

suspect - distrust, believe without adequate proof
swoon - to faint, become senseless
tact - skill in dealing
tang - penetrating taste, flavour
tenet - doctrine, belief held as by a group of followers
tide - something that rises and falls like a tide
tirade - a speech of denunciation
titan - huge in size and power
trammel - to hinder freedom of action, restrain
trek - to travel slowly and laboriously, a journey
trellis - a lattice, an open work structure of thin wooden crossed strips
troika - a group of three persons or things
tumid - inflated, pompous
twirl - revolve rapidly
tyrant - cruel, oppressive ruler
umbra - shadow, shade
unique - unequalled, of which there is only one
uproot - pull from ground with roots
urbane - courteous, refined in manner
usage - manner of using, customary practice etc.
usurp - encroach, seize, assume wrongfully
utter - total and unqualified; emit audibly
vale - valley, low land between hills etc.
veto - power to prevent some action, right to reject
viable - capable of living and growing
virago - a quarrelsome woman
virtuouso - a person with great skill in a performing art
volatile - unstable, explosive
vulpine - clever, cunning, like a fox
weight - how much a thing weighs
wit - ability to make lively and clever remarks
wile - a trick, sly
[illegible] - to dry up , shrivel

wont - accustom to, get used, be accustomed
worth - value, of value equivalent to
wretch - despicable person, miserable or unfortunate person

I Below are given some short but useful words. Select the word/phrase you think is closest in meaning to the word. Answers follow.

1. *paean* - (a) song of joy and praise, (b) loud cry, (c) left wing of a bird (d) a vegetable
2. *ululate* - (a) mumble, (b) cry aloud, (c) howl or lament loudly (d) sing slowly
3. *feat* - (a) an act of unusual courage, (b) defeat, (c) a difficult task (d) of black colour
4. *clamber* - (a) to make efforts, (b) run after, (c) utter loudly, (d) to climb clumsily.
5. *antipode* - (a) exact opposite, (b) hostile, (c) matching, (d) inclined to opposite side.
6. *sleazy* - (a) very dear, (b) close at hand, (c) smooth and refined, (d) flimsy and cheap
7. *nubile* - (a) polite, (b) marriagable (woman), (c) fascinating, (d) elastic in body.
8. *oryx* - (a) a wild cat, (b) an antelope, (c) a mechanical device, (d) a constellation
9. *feral* - (a) domestic (b) ferocious, (c) manaegable, (d) untamed
10. *filch* - (a) to decline, (b) to steal small amounts (c) to abandon, (d) to change sides
11. *antic* - (a) old fashioned, (b) quarrelsome, (c) full of tricks, (d) fantastic and queer
12. *flex* - (a) to whisper, (b) to stretch a thing (c) to bend or contract a muscle (d) to stoop.
13. *crop* - (a) to cut into pieces, (b) to cut or eat of the stems of grass etc. (c) to run away (d) to turn about

14. *apprise* - (a) evaluate, (b) reply, (c) go closer (d) inform
15. *votary* - (a) partner (b) elector (c) adviser (d) worshipper
16. *polemic* - (a) not appropriate (b) polite but frank (c) controversial (d) discouraging
17. *myopic* - (a) large-hearted, (b) brave, (c) short-sighted, (d) intelligble
18. *extant* - (a) still in existence, (b) large (c) outstanding (d) priceless
19. *celibate* - (a) to perform an act (b) unmarried (c) delightful (d) unruly
20. *vitiate* - (a) corrupt (b) to revive, (c) make something warm and cosy (d) act as a judge
21. *welter* - (a) tide (b) hectic efforts (c) a turmoil (d) unruly crowd
22. *atrophy* - (a) to disallow (b) to wasteaway (c) a turmoil (d) unruly crowd
23. *spate* - (a) not much (b) flood (c) spade-shaped (d) bald
24. *probity* - (a) honesty (b) lethargy (c) cowardice (d) earnestness
25. *hybrid* - (a) well arranged (b) showy (c) of mixed origin (d) of high quality
26. *lissome* - (a) agile (b) tiresome (c) dull and lethargic (d) beautiful
27. *debauch* - (a) not approachable (b) not loyal (c) corrupt (d) devoted
28. *pariah* - (a) a kind of dog (b) aboriginal (c) weak (d) outcast
29. *vapid* - (a) showy (b) lifeless and dull (c) tardy in action (d) lukewarm
30. *carrion* - (a) a song-bird (b) ugly (c) anything very repulsive (d) mimble footed
31. *tycoon* - (a) industrial magnet (b) a politician (c) orator (d) union leader

32. *comely* - (a) lovely (b) of tall size (c) who has come recently (d) overbearing
33. *grisly* - (a) hard (b) disorderly (c) horrifying (d) shaky.
34. *prolix* - (a) verbose (b) terse (c) stylish (d) balanced.
35. limb - (a) a place of negligence and neglect (b) a place in hell (c) a state of sound sleep (d) unconscious
36. *paucity* - (a) vible (b) cheap (c) scantiness (d) not in vogue
37. *privy* - (a) sharing secret knowledge (b) effortless (c) of rural background (d) gentle
38. *neap* - (a) low monthly tide (b) spring season (c) very close in distance (d) harmless
39. *maze* - (a) a kind of corn (b) intricate and confusing pathways (c) wonderful (d) costly
40. *pristine* - (a) historical (b) latest (c) pure and unspoiled (d) outdated

Answers

1. a song of joy and praise 2. howl or lament loudly 3. an act of unusual courage 4. to climb or walk clumsily 5. exact opposite 6. flimsy and cheap 7. marriageable (woman) 8. an antelope 9. untamed and wild 10. to steal small amounts 11. fantastic and queer 12. to bend or contract a muscle 13. to cut or eat of the stems of grass etc. 14. to inform 15. worshipper 16. controversial 17. shortsighted 18. still in existance 19. unmarried 20. to corrupt 21. a turmoil 22. waste away 23. flood 24. honesty 25. of mixed origin 26. agile 27. corrupt 28. outcast 29. lifeless and dull 30. repulsive 31. industrial magnet 32. lovely 33. horrifying 34. verbose 35. a place of negligence and neglect 36. scantiness 37. sharing secret knowledge 38. low monthly tide 39. intricate and confusing pathways 40. pure and unspoiled

II. Below on the left are given 30 short words followed by a group of four words marked a, b, c and d. One of these

words is an antonym of the key word. Select that word.

Answers

1. *balmy* - (a) scornful, (b) soft, (c) offensive, (d) scanty
2. *banal* - (a) shaky, (b) cheering, (c) unique, (d) abnormal
3. *base* - (a) mean, (b) not refined, (c) harmful, (d) noble
4. *bigoted* - (a) fanatic, (b) small and narrow, (c) broad-minded, (d) communal
5. *bogus* - (a) cheap, (b) scanty, (c) rigid, (d) genuine.
6. *candour* - (a) cunning, (b) honest (c) sincere, (d) noisy
7. *catholic* - (a) wise, (b) intelligent, (c) narrow, (d) harmful
8. *chaste* - (a) blemished, (b) fresh, (c) rural, (d) showy
9. *civil* - (a) ill-mannered, (b) obedient, (c) nourishing, (d) honest
10. *compact* - (a) narrow, (b) scattered, (c) high, (d) inflammable
11. *constant* - (a) rustic, (b) changeable, (c) ancient
12. *crude* - (a) refined, (b) uncultured, (c) naive, (d) approved
13. *demure* - (a) shameless, (b) not bright, (c) hesitating, (d) bitter in taste
14. *devout* - (a) tasteful, (b) irreligious, (c) irritating, (d) relishable
15. *disgust* - (a) satisfaction, (b) haste, (c) non chalant, (d) disciplined
16. *elated* - (a) high, (b) sensible, (c) dejected, (d) selfish
17. *enhance* - (a) decrease, (b) raise in value, (c) speed up, (d) enliven
18. *erratic* - (a) mobile, (b) changing, (c) dependable, (d) lasting
19. *errudite* - (a) superstitious, (b) sudden, (c) not clear, (d) uneducated
20. *facile* - (a) difficult, (b) humble, (c) notorious, (d) narrow

21. *fickle* - (a) changeless, (b) tender, (c) knotty, (d) light
22. *fond* - (a) averse, (b) foolish, (c) quick, (d) light-hearted
23. *forbid* - (a) to enter, (b) run fast, (c) allow, (d) imprison
24. *futile* - (a) sensitive, (b) fruitful, (c) endless, (d) divine
25 *ghastly* - (a) polite, (b) appealing, (c) dreadful, (d) steady
26. *grisly* - (a) attractive and agreeable, (b) harmful, (c) bright (d) daunting
27. *guile* - (a) honesty, (b) courage, (c) cynic, (d) opposition
28. *humane* - (a) polished, (b) of mankind, (c) humble, (d) cruel and inhuman
29. *intent* - (a) inner, (b) brutal, (c) indifferent, (d) speedy
30. *knack* - (a) narrowness, (b) clumsiness, (c) district, (d) splendidness.

Answers

1. offensive; 2. unique; 3. mean; 4. broad-minded; 5. genuine; 6. cunning; 7. narrow; 8. blemished; 9. ill-mannered; 10. scattered; 11. changeable; 12. refined; 13. shameless; 14. irreligious; 15. satisfaction; 16. dejected; 17. decrease; 18. dependable; 19. uneducated; 20. difficult; 21. changeless; 22. averse; 23. allow; 24. fruitful; 25. appealing; 26. attractive and agreeable; 27. honesty; 28. cruel and inhuman; 29. indifferent; 30. clumsiness.

Words That Kill

III. As you already know-*cide* is a Latin prefix meaning 'killer or killing'. Now match the left hand killing with the name of the person or thing killed on the right.

1. genocide	(a) egg or ovum
2. pesticide	(b) bees
3. ovicide	(c) wife
4. sororicide	(d) insects
5. viricide	(e) birds

6. suicide	(f) king
7. regicide	(g) people
8. canicide	(h) self
9. uxoricide	(i) dogs
10. patricide	(j) sister
11. herbicide	(k) brother
12. apicide	(l) weeds
13. fratricide	(m) father
14. avicide	(n) viruses
15. vermicide	(o) children
16. filicide	(p) worms

Answers

1. (g) people; 2. (d) insects; 3. (a) eggs; 4. (j) sister; 5. (n) viruses; 6. (h) self; 7. (f) king; 8. (i) dogs; 9. (c) wife; 10. (m) father; 11. (l) weeds; 12. (b) bees; 13. (k) brother; 14. (e) birds; 15. (p) worms; 16. (o) children.

11
A Garland of Foreign Words & Phrases

Roughly speaking, English is said to possess one million words. It is all inclusive a number consisting of all sorts of words and phrases--slang, colloquial, obsolete, vulgar, archaic standard, foreign and jargons used by professionals. There is hardly any language, dead or living in the world, from which English has not borrowed words and expressions to enrich and embellish itself. This borrowing is a never ending process. A great number of such words and phrases are now in common use side by side with English equivalents. But in its turn, English has given hundreds of words to many languages of the world where they have been assimilated and absorbed as naturally as are the foreign expressions in English. This hospitality to foreign expressions in a language from other world languages is now an established fact. It reflects both the strength and limitation of a particular language.

Below are given some foreign words on the left. Match them with their English equivalents on the right and how many you are already familiar with.

1.	cul-de-sac	tact
2.	en-rapport	brilliance

3. fete	gruesome
4. finesse	vivacity
5. eclat	festival
6. macbre	a dead end
7. clan	harmonious agreement
8. avant-grade	coordination
9. liaison	sharp retort
10. riposte	pioneers

Less Greek but lot of Latin

Besides hundreds of words based on Greek and Latin roots, parentstems, prefixes and suffixes, English has scores of words imported directly from these languages without any change of spellings. They have been there for centuries and they will remain in currency for centuries to come. Therefore, when we speak English, we speak Greek and Latin as well. English is a reservoir of these foreign words and phrases because it has helped to widen the horizon of knowledge and expression of English speaking people. A good knowledge of these is bound to help you further in enlargement of your vocabulary.

Below are given some very useful Greek and Latin words and phrases to help you build your vocabulary.

Greek

eureka- -I have found, an exclamation of triumphant suc cess and achievement.

hoi polloi -- the common people, masses

kudos - applause for an achievement, glory

Latin

ad hoc - for this special purpose, temporarily

ad hominem - personal, appealing to feelings not reason

ad libitum - at pleasure or will, abbreviation : *ad lib*
a fortiori - all the more for the compelling reason
ad nauseam - to a disgusting degree
alma mater - the college or school that one attended
alter ego - second self, bosom friend
angina - a localised pain or spasm
ante bellum - before the war; opposite of *post bellum*
a posteriori - reasoning based on the study of facts.
a priori - reasoning based on general principles
ars gratia artis - art for art's sake
bona fide - in good faith, without deceit
casus belli - a cause of war, a pretext for war.
circa - about, used before approximate date, figure etc., abbreviation : c or ca.
confer - compare, check with; abbreviation: cf.
cui bono - for whose good
de facto - in reality; cf. *de jure*
de jure - by right or legal establishment; cf. *de facto*
dramatis personee - characters in a play
ergo --hence, therefore
erratum - (pl. errata) an error in writing or printing
et alia - and others; abbreviation: et al.
etcetera - and the rest, and so forth; abbreviation: etc.
et sequentia - and the following; abbreviation: et seq.
ex cathedra - by the authority one holds.
exempli gracia - for example; abbreviation: e.g.
ex officio - by virtue of an office one holds
ex parte - made or said in the interest of one side only.
ferae naturae - living in a wild state, not domesticated.
finis - the end, end of anything
folio verso - on the back of the page; abbreviation: f.v.
homo sapienes - man as a rational animal.
ibidem - in the same place, passage etc., abbreviation: ibid.

idem - the same author; abbreviation: id.

id est - that is; abbreviation: i.e.

ignoramus - ignorant person

in extenso - at full length

in extremis - in extremity, near death.

in loco parentis - in place of a parent, guardian

in opere citato - in the work cited; abbreviation: in op. cit.

ipso facto - by the very fact

ipso dixit - dogmatic statement based merely on speaker's authority

in toto - entirely, as a whole

in vacuo - in a vacuum

in utero - in the womb, before birth

lipse linguae - a slip of the tongue

mandamus - judicial command to inferior court or a person to perform public duty.

memento - object kept as memorial of a person or event.

mirabile dictu - wonderful to tell

modus operandi - manner of operation or working.

modus viviandi - manner of living

nota bene - note well; abbreviation: N.B.

non sequitor - it does not follow

obiter dictum (pl. *obiter dicta*) - a side remark not binding on the final decision.

passim - here and there, throughout a book

pax vobiscum - peace with you

per se - by itself, intrinsically

persona non grata - person not acceptable

post factum - after the fact or event

prima facie - at first sight; on the first impression

pro bono publico - for the public good

protempore - for the time being

proximo - of next month

proximo accessit - next place in merit to prize winner

quid pro quo - things given as compensation, something for something, tit for tat

rara avis - a rare bird or thing, exceptional

sanctum sanctorum - holi of the holies

sine die - for the indefinite period of time

sine qua non - indispensable condition or qualification

status quo - unchanged position, provisions, position; c.f. *status quo ante*

stet - let original form stand, (used in proof-reading).

sui generis - of its own kind, unique, peculiar

sui juris - of full age and capacity, independent

tera incognito - an unexplored field or land

ter in die - three times daily; abbreviation: T.I.D., a term used by doctors in prescriptions

ultima thule - far away and unknown region

ultimo- of last month

vade mecum - a book or other thing carried constantly by a person.

versus - against

videlicit - namely, it is permissible to see; abbreviation: viz.

vox populi - voice of people, public opinion.

Probing words

I. Match the Latin words in the left hand column with English ones on the right hand column. Answers follow.

1. bona fide	(a) at the first sight
2. in toto	(b) before war
3. ipse dixit	(c) for an indefinite period
4. de jure	(d) as a whole
5. aurora borealis	(e) unchanged position
6. ante bellum	(f) here and there

7. ad hoc	(g) in good faith
8. cui bono	(h) by right
9. finis	(i) dogmatic statement
10. erratum	(j) for this special purpose
11. status quo	(k) northern light
12. sine die	(l) an error
13. prima facie	(m) the end
14. passim	(n) for whose good?

Answers

1. (g), 2. (d), 3. (i), 4. (h), 5. (k), 6. (b), 7. (j), 8. (n), (9). (m), 10. (l), 11. (e), 12. (c), 13. (a), 14. (f).

II. From the given abbreviations choose the one word or phrase which best completes the numbered statement.

1. The abbreviation *N.B.* denotes :

   (a) note well; (b) not for sale; (c) notorious; (d) written for this purpose

2. The expression *et al* means :

   (a) not included; (b) and others; (c) an error; (d) not acceptable

3. The abbreviation *e.g.* means :

   (a) namely; (b) in good faith; (c) art for arts sake; (d) for example

4. The term *ex officio* denotes :

   (a) by virtue of an office; (b) officer on special duty; (c) officiating; (d) officious

5. The abbreviation *i.e.* means :

(a) not mentioned; (b) that is; (c) compare; (d) namely.

6. *c.f.* is generally used as an abbreviation for :

(a) delete; (b) to keep the original: (c) compare; (d) ignore

7. The abbreviation *stet* is used in proof reading to say:

(a) transpose the words; (b) capitalize the letters; (c) delete the word; (d) let the original stand

Answers

1. note well; 2. and others; 3. for example; 4. by virtue of an office; 5. that is; 6. to compare; 7. let the original stand.

III. Match the following Greek words on the left with the definition/meanings on the right.

1. alpha	(a) puzzle
2. omega	(b) the highest point
3. enigma	(c) summary
4. acme	(d) end
5. epitome	(e) beginning
6. climax	(f) study of religion
7. chaos	(g) praise
8. psyche	(h) I have found

9. trauma	(i) arrogance
10. hubris	(j) knowing many languages
11. kudos	(k) science of language
12. hoi polloi	(l) culminating point
13. eureka	(m) emotional shock
14. polyglot	(n) soul or mind
15. philology	(o) masses
16. theology	(p) confusion and disorder

Answers

1. (e) beginning; 2. (d) end; 3. (a) puzzle; 4. (b) the highest point; 5. (c) summary; 6. (l) culminating point; 7. (p) confusion and disorder; 8. (n) soul or mind; 9. (m) emotional shock; 10 (i) arrogance; 11. (g) praise; 12. (o) masses; 13. (h) I have found; 14. (j) knowing many languages; 15. (k) science of language; 16. (f) study of religion.

French

Not-unlike from Greek and Latin, there are thousands of French words and expressions in common use in English. Study the following :

aid-memoire - something that helps memory
amour - love, love affair
au courant - up-to-date
au revoir - good-bye
avant-grade - pioneers
bete noire - a despicable person

billet doux - a love letter
bon viviant - epicure, gourmet
bourgeois - middle class people
buffet - food counter where guests serve themselves
canard - false report, hoax
carte blanche - unlimited authority
cause clebre - legal case that draws wide attention.
cliche - a hackneyed expression.
coiffure - style of hair
coupe - a compartment in railway carriage with a separate door
coup de grace - a death blow given to end suffering of an enemy or animal.
coup de tat - sudden overthrow of a government
cuisine - style of cooking
cul-de-sac - dead end, a trap with noe scape
dishabille - partly or negligently dressed
detente - relaxation of strained relations between nations
de trop - in excess, more than required, too many
divide et impera - divide and rule .
eagrement : confusion, bewilderment.
en rapport - in harmony
fait accompli - a thing already done
faux pas - false step, a mistake
fete - a festival
fiance - a man engaged for marriage
fiancee - a woman engaged for marriage
finesse - tact or skill
gaffe - a clumsy mistake
gauche - awkward, unrefined
gourmand - one who indulges in good food and drink
gourment - a judge of good food and drinks
laissez-faire - a policy of non-interference, minimum control

liaison - coordination between two groups
macabre - gruesome
mal de mer - sea-sickness, nostelgia
marquee - a large tent
melange - a mixture, a medley
menage - household, domestic, management of house
melee - muddle, confused fight, scuffle
milieu - environment, surroundings
motif - dominant idea, distinctive feature
naive - simple, tactless
naivete - the quality of being naive
nom-de-plume - pseudonym
nouveaux riches - neo-rich, people who have become newly rich
nuance - subtle difference in colour, tone, meaning etc.
outre - exaggerated
pasee - past the prime, old fashioned
piquant - pungent and stimulating
pique - a feeling of offence or anger
pot pouri - a mixture of different tunes, literary pieces
raison d'etre - reason for existence
reapprochment - a drawing together, renewal of cordial relations
reclame - publicity
rendezvous - an appointed place of meeting
repartee - a ready and witty retort
resume - to assume again, a summary
riposte - repartee
roue - one gives to sensual pleasures
salon - a drawing room, a reception room
sans - without
savior-faire - tact
success fon - a wild success
tete-a-tete - confidential and private talk

tour de force - a feat of strength, skill
vis-a-vis - facing, directly opposite to
valet - an attendant or man servant
volte-face - a complete reversal of policy or opinion

Exploration in Meanings

I. Fill in the following blanks with words you think closest in meaning to the ones required. The words to be used are :

1. sans; 2. cuisine; 3. gauche; 4. faux pas; 5. rendez-vous; 6. pot pouri; 7. macbre; 8. canard; 9. billets-doux; 10. coup de tat; 11. cause celebre; 12. avant-grade.

1. A few of his poems show ______ trends.
2. The Bofors Gun deal became ________ throughout the country.
3. Mr. Bhutto in Pakistan ultimately became a victim of ________
4. The two lovers wrote ________ to each other for quite some time before they were united in wedlock.
5. He is an expert in Indian __________
6. The report published in some of the newspapers recently about his involvement in the murder case proved quite a __________
7. The ____________ murder of the old couple in our colony has shocked many.
8. The concert proved quite a _________ of ragas.

9. The minister committed a ______ by giving misinformation in the House.

10. The central park is our __________ .

11. What you are saying is __________ any sense and so I cannot make either head or tail of it.

12. He made many a __________ remark against his colleague in the speech.

Answers

1. avant grade; 2. caus celebre; 3. coupe de tat; 4. billets-doux; 5. cuisine; 6. canard; 7. gruesome; 8. pot pouri; 9. faux pas; 10. rendezvous; 11. sans; 12. gauche.

II. Match the words on the left with meanings on the right.

1.	milieu	(a) despicable person
2.	liaison	(b) pungent
3.	fete	(c) superfluous
4.	de trop	(d) exaggerated
5.	cliche	(e) love affair
6.	piquent	(f) hackneyed expression
7.	outre	(g) festival
8.	bete noire	(h) coordination
9.	amour	(i) environment

Answers

1. (i); 2. (h); 3. (g); 4. (c); 5. (f); 6. (b); 7. (d); 8. (a); 9. (e)

From German, Spanish and Italian

German

anschaung - intuition, perception
anschluss - union
danke schon - many thanks
das heisst - that is; abbreviation: d.h.
emfindung - sensation
gemultichkeit - geniality, good nature
gluckliche reise - prosperous journey to you
gnothi seauton - know thyself
Gott mit uns - God is with us
heimweh - homesickness
hinterland - frontiers, remote regions
pinaleolhek - picture-gallery
putsch - popular uprising
quien sabe? - who knows?
real politik - realistic politics
sittlichkeit - moral, morality
sturm und drang - storm and stress
verboten - forbidden
wein, weib, und gesang - wine, woman and song
weltschmerz - world sorrow
wer da? - who is there?
zeitgest - spirit of the times

Spanish

aficionado - an enthusiast of a sport
bonanza - a source of large income

cabana - a small cabin
cantina - canteen
guava - a tropical fruit with a lot of seeds and pulp
junta - a council, a group of plotters
ollapodrida - hodgepodge, a mixture
zammara - a shepherd's sheep skin

Italian

alfusco - out of doors
a vostro bene placito - at your pleasure
betta e follia vanno spesso in compagnia - beauty and folly go together
ben venuto - welcome
vouna rera - good evening
buon giorno - good day
chi tace confessa - who keeps silence confesses
che sara sara - what will be will be
con a more - with love
crescendo - increase in volume of music
dilettante - a dabbler in fine arts
dolce far niente - pleasant idleness
finale - the final part of a performance
grotto - a cave
pensieroso - melancholy thoughtful
poco a poco - little by little
piazza - doughy cake covered with cheese etc.
punctilo - a nice point of etiquette
vendetta - a blood fud

From Indian Languages

Indian languages have also enriched English by lending it hundreds of such words, phrases and expressions as have

no original and so effective equivalents. Some such words are given here.

ahimsa (Sanskrit) - non-injury, not harming any living being
bandobast (Hindustani) - Indian millet
bungalow (Bengali) - a small house or cottage
champak (Sanskrit) - a sweet smelling flower
curry (Tamil) - a sauce made with curry
dal, dhal (Hindi) - split pulse
dhole - Indian wild dog
dhoti (Hindi) - loin cloth worn by men
durrie (Hindi) - Indian cotton carpet
ghee (Hindi) - clarified butter
ghat (Hindi) - mountain pass, landing stair, cremation ground
jaggarnaut (Sanskrit) - irrestible force
khaddar (Hindi) - Indian home-spun cloth
kheda (Hindi) - enclosure for capturing wild animals
lathi (Hindi) - a heavy stick
pandit (Hindi) - a learned man
pariah (Tamil) - any outcast, an ownerless cur
puja (Hindi) - worship, reverence
pukka (Hindi) - solidly built, strong
purdah (Urdu) - a veil, cover
raga (Hindi) - pattern of notes used as basis for improvisation in Indian music.
raj (Hindi) - rule, administration
raja (Hindi) - king, ruler, chieftain
Rajput (Hindi) - a warrior caste, kshatriya
sari (Hindi) - an outer garment for women
sutee (Sanskrit) - self-cremation by a widow on the pyre of her dead husband
thag (Hindi) - cheat

topi (Hindi) - cap
yoga (Sanskrit) - union, a discipline through which one seeks union with God
yogi (Sanskrit) - one who practises yoga, an ascetic
yojan (Sanskrit) - Indian measure of distance about 5 miles.

I. Multilingual Matching

1. che sara sara	(a) a group of plotters
2. ghat	(b) many thanks
3. bonanza	(c) pattern of notes in music
4. punctilo	(d) out of doors
5. junta	(e) washerman
6. jaggarnaut	(f) what will be will be
7. dank sclion	(g) a cave
8. cantina	(h) good evening
9. alfusco	(i) God is with us
10. dhobi	(j) a nice point of etiquette
11. grotta	(k) a source of large profit
12. bouna rera	(l) canteen
13. Gott mit uns	(m) an irresistable force
14. raga	(n) landing stairs

Answers

1. f; 2. n; 3. k; 4. j; 5. a; 6. m; 7. b; 8. l; 9. d; 10. e; 11. g; 12. h; 13. i; 14. c.

II. A Meddley

Here are another list of multilingual words for you to match.

1. thag	(a) a shepherd's sheep skin
2. dolce far niente	(b) with love
3. ben venuto	(c) a learned man
4. raja	(d) welcome
5. yojana	(e) a cheat
6. piazza	(f) pleasant idleness
7. pandit	(g) a measure of distance
8. con a more	(h) self-immolation by a widow on the pyre of her husband
9. zammara	(i) king
10. sutee	(j) proch

Answers

1. e; 2. f; 3. d; 4. i; 5. g; 6. j; 7. c; 8. b; 9. a; 10 h.

12
Growing with Words

Knowledge is power, and so are words because they are knowledge and information and communication. We grow with words and with them grow our power and knowledge. Words are sacred and mysterious. Words can create, and they can destroy. God said, let there be light and light there was. Words as sounds, symbols and meanings are significant and eternal. The significance of words as power can hardly be overemphasized.

Here are given words in their contexts. These excerpts have been taken from books, magazines, newspapers etc. related to *dharma*, social life, politics, literature, arts, sciences, biography etc. Every excerpt has a group of four choices from which you have to select one that you think is closest in sense to the key word given in italics. Answers follow:

1. The wily president, Mr. Hafiz al-Asad, has used the cover of an Arab League sanction, in existence since 1976, to bring some *semblance* of order to a country long at war with itself.

   (a) display; (b) reflection; (c) imitation; (d) outward appearance

2. The great surge of emotional energy at a solemn moment is a time to reflect deeply on vital issues and to channelise that energy in positive directions before it *dissipates* itself into meaningless and often destructive sentimentality.

(a) squander; (b) inspires; (c) melt away; (d) vanish

3. He expressed unhappiness over the servile slander and vicious lie *campaign* being carried out.

(a) movement; (b) expedition; (c) organised course of action; (d) attack

4. We must stop campaigning of hatred and calling each other enemy or anti-national. After all, we have to sit together in the same Parliament and same House with the common *mandate* of serving the people of India.

(a) advice; (b) command; (c) cause; (d) interest

5. The coming of Mahatma Gandhi in 1915 gave a totally new *dimension* to Indian struggle for freedom and independence.

(a) look; (b) impetus; (c) thrust; (d) scope or importance

6. Mahmud of Ghazani was more of religious *fanatic* than a military conqueror. His forces would storm India destroying temples, idols and monuments of great historic beauty.

(a) enthusiast; (b) devout; (c) overly zealous; (d) narrow minded.

7. The next great *epoch* of Indian history begins with the *advent* of Buddha (563-483 B.C.).

(i) (a) age; (b) beginning of a new and important era; (c) event; (d) period

(ii) (a) going; (b) enlightenment; (c) presence; (d) coming

8. Buddha's central teaching consists of the following of the Middle Path between self-*indulgence* and self-denial and torture.

   (a) negation; (b) given way to desires; (c) sacrifice; (d) expression

9. With Buddhism and Jainism education centered not on the teacher's home, but on the monastery. Every monastery might give training to *postulants*, but quite early in the history of these two religions.

   (a) students; (b) followers; (c) petitioners; (d) aspirants.

10. Hindu worship was not confined to the *propitiation* of gods and demigods, for the whole nature was in some sense divine.

    (a) appeasement; (b) decoration; (c) remembrance; (d) meditation.

11. And the distance from the earth to the sun has become so *infinitesimally* small in comparison to the distance of our poor earth from the fixed stars which are attached to the very outer-most sphere.

    (a) infinitely; (b) illogically; (c) adversely; (d) horribly.

12. I should have known that you were only withdrawing from a hopeless political *squabble* in order to carry on with your real business of science.

(a) dispute; (b) schism; (c) difference; (d) petty quarrel

13. Angada got up and stamped his feet. He turned to the others and shouted, "I won't *straggle* home a failure, I'll starve myself to death right here !"

(a) arrive; (b) advance; (c) move; (d) walk

14. In charging duty, they used to take his invoices on trust. Some might even have *connived* at the smuggling.

(a) strove; (b) cooperated secretly; (c) worked; (d) encouraged

15. The learned knew how to live together like blood-brothers. They *imbibed* the lessons of mutual service, courtesy and industry.

(a) learnt; (b) studied; (c) memorized; (d) absorbed

16. Even then I was exhorting people to conquer the *infatuation* of jewellery that had come upon me.

(a) liking; (b) possession; (c) making and selling; (d) carried away by foolish love.

17. They were received with great *magnificence* by the people of the city and were lodged for a time in house outside the city.

(a) show; (b) warmth; (c) grandeur; (d) hilarity

18. The *siege* of Lanka is told in the original at great length and with grotesque humour.

(a) blockade and attack; (b) fight; (c) capture; (d) fortification.

19 Passing with brutal abruptness from Delhi's furnace heat into the chilly study, Gandhi, the *implacable* foe of technology, got an unhappy introduction to the blessings of air-conditioning.

(a) not convincable; (b) not appeasable; (c) reluctant; (d) spotless

20. Once again he faced a challenge to his faith. Gandhi had had a deep rooted belief in nature cures. He *denounced* modern medicine for its emphasis on the body's physical aspects at the expense of the spirit.

(a) rejected; (b) recommended; (c) rebelled against; (d) accused openly

21. Congress's agreement to his plan was conditional on dominion status being offered immediately. His government, his administration, a sub-continent *seething* with communal passion could not survive two years' delay.

(a) boiling; (b) flowing; (c) moving; (d) full of

22. The accounts of the sexual *eccentricities* of some of Indian princes were in themselves lengthy enough to keep a good fire burning for hours.

(a) atrocities; (b) capriciousness; (c) inclination; (d) naturalness

23. The Nizam of Hyderabad combined his passions for photography and *pornography* to amass what was believed to be the most extensive collection of pornographic photographs in India.

(a) beautiful paintings; (b) portraits; (c) hobby of col-

lecting things; (d) presentation of obscenity

24. There were shops selling wedding turbans *cascading* in gold trim and embroidered vests in soft floss silk of cotton interspersed with chips of coloured glass, the emeralds, rubies and sapphires of the poor.

(a) flowing like water; (b) showing; (c) coloured; (d) dipped

25. What amazed him was not the *mangled* body at his feet, but his own indifference to it, his sudden awareness of how hardened he would become to the horrors of the Punjab.

(a) mutilated; (b) dead; (c) half alive; (d) rotten.

26. If they were Sikh or Hindu, a woman's *abduction* was usually followed by religious ceremony, a forced conversion to make a girl worthy of Moslem captor's home or harem.

(a) marriage; (b) rape; (c) carrying away by force; (d) escape

27. Every other day Boota Singh was off, to the nearest bazar to buy her some *bauble*; a sari, a bar of soap, a pair of embroidered slippers.

(a) a showy thing of no worth; (b) priceless; (c) attractive; (d) a durable thing.

28. Despite the *fissiparous* pressures of its multiplicity of languages, cultures and people, despite the cynical suggestion of many an Englishman that those forces would shatter its unity once the bonds of British rules were

removed, Gandhi's India has remained what it became on 15th August, 1947, a strong united India.

(a) communal; (b) dividing; (c) narrow; (d) diverse

29. When the five organs of *perception* become still together with mind, when the reason do not function, this they *aver* to be the highest stage.

(i) (a) the understanding; (b) sight; (c) touch; (d) hearing

(ii) (a) claim; (b) declare to be true; (c) say; (d) conclude

30. The Devadasis were *accomplished* artists; they could sing, dance, play on various musical instruments and read and interpret religious texts with a touch of perfection.

(a) refined; (b) reluctant; (c) divine; (d) polished and perfect.

31. All Indian classical dances have their roots deep down in their religious urges. That is why *thematically* they depend almost completely on the rich mythological tales of the Hindus.

(a) openly; (b) topically; (c) undersandably; (c) matchless; (d) unknown.

32. The Indian falk-dance forms overlap and merge to some extent into one another. Their *staggering* variety and richness inspire awe and wonder.

(a) astonishing; (b) limitless; (c) matchless; (d) unknown.

33. The disastrous death of Drona had plunged the Kauravas

headlong in gloom and despair.

(a) deeply; (b) impetuously; (c) badly; (d) irrevocably.

34. With Acharya Drona another great *bastion* of the Kauravas had fallen.

(a) building; (b) fortification; (c) tower; (d) general.

35. The night so full of *reminiscences* slowly wore on, and the great day, the seventeenth day of the great battle dawned, and the fight began once more.

(a) bright stars; (b) sweet dreams; (c) remembering; (d) revelry

36. Dhritarashtra was *dumb found* with sorrow. He had lost all the hundred sons.

(a) struck; (b) confounded; (c) made senseless; (d) became agitated.

37. The value of new or rediscovered words is not that they add to the language but that they enlarge one's choice in speaking or writing with *precision*, suppleness and colour.

(a) interest; (b) exactness; (c) liveliness; (d) frankness.

38. *Incompatibility* is a widely familiar word because of the many divorce suits brought on grounds of incompatibility.

(a) incapability; (b) inconsistency; (c) worthlessness; (d) mutual dislike

39. Traffic violations happen every day in every community. And because to err is human, all the controls and police

in the land cannot put a stop to them. Each of us who drives becomes, by the law of averages, a *potential* if unwilling killer.

(a) powerful; (b) weak; (c) reluctant; (d) latent.

40. Many jobs are *jeopardized* by slow reading habits and academic success is difficult unless students compete with classmates in quantity as well as quality.

(a) accomplished; (b) started; (c) left undone; (d) endangered.

41. Efficient rapid readers see relationship more clearly and the *induced* concentration sharpens their wits for better comprehension.

(a) brought about; (b) inspired; (c) affected; (d) imagined.

42. Dialects are not just acquired habits of locality but a definite expression of local or regional *characteristics* arising from hereditary types produced by inter-marriages.

(a) distinguishing features; (b) habits; (c) blemishes; (d) differences

43. Another difficulty lies in the *cumbersome* written language which makes it impossible for children in the elementary school to learn to read and write more than the *rudiments* of the language.

(i) (a) difficult; (b) unknown; (c) mysterious; (d) inconvenient.

(ii) (a) unrefinedness; (b) decorations; (c) first principles (d) intricacies

44. Life *expectancy* table had their start in the middle of the seventeenth century; one of the early *innovators* being the English astronomer Halley, of comet fame. Life expectancy is a figure arrived at by averaging a population's death ages, the biggest single reason has been the drop in infant mortality.

(i) (a) acceptance, (b) prospects; (c) longevity; (d) lasting

(ii) (a) dabblers; (b) scientists; (c) explorers; (d) those who bring in novelties

45. Old-fashioned cures like asafetida and camphor are no more in *vogue*, but in their place has come a whole new *arsenal* of popular medicines - vitamins, vaccines, nasal *medications* and other drugs.

(i) (a) tune; (b) existence; (c) liking; (d) prevailing

(ii) (a) line; (b) store of weapons; (c) range; (d) items.

(iii) (a) treatments; (b) infections; (c) problems; (d) evaluations.

46. I lie like one of those old oaks which the late hurricane has scattered about me. I am *stripped* of all my honours; I am torn up by the roots, and lie *prostrate* on the earth.

(i) (a) denuded; (b) wrapped; (c) involved; (d) heaped.

(ii) (a) straight; (b) headlong; (c) lying with face to ground; (d) lying on back.

47. The results of a recent *questionnaire* given to 2,000 parents and students indicated that the students were just as uncertain about standards and limits as their parents.

(a) investigation; (b) enquiry; (c) series of questions; (d) test.

48. Above all, don't *succumb* to the "mesmerism which is resident in print". Be alert to detect the "vast amount of nonsense" much of it probably sincere, but nonsense nonetheless, that you will find in many books, magazines and newspapers.

(a) attracted; (b) befooled; (c) be overcome; (d) fatigued.

49. And these, after all, are the reasons for reading novels--to enjoy, to be moved; to develop a mature understanding; to experience *vicariously*.

(a) temporarily; (b) in reality; (c) immediately; (d) imaginatively.

50. Necessity has no law. *Feigned* necessities, imaginary necessities are the greatest *coznage* that men can put upon the providence of God, and make pretences to break known rules.

(i) (a) contrived; (b) pretended; (c) imagined; (d) planned.

(ii) (a) cheating; (b) cleverness; (c) prudence; (d) thinking.

Answers

1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (d); 6. (c); 7. (i) (b); (ii) (d); 8. (b); 9. (c); 10. (a); 11. (a); 12. (d); 13. (a); 14. (b); 15. (d); 16. (d); 17. (a); 18. (a); 19. (b); 20. (d); 21. (a); 22. (b); 23. (d); 24. (a); 25. (a); 26. (c); 27. (a); 28. (b); 29. (i) (a); (ii) (b); 30. (d); 31. (b); 32. (a); 33. (b); 34. (b); 35. (c); 36. (b); 37. (b); 38. (b); 39. (d); 40. (d); 41. (a); 42. (a); 43. (i) (d);

(ii) (c); 44. (i) (b); (ii) (d); 45. (i) (d); (ii) (b); (iii) (a); 46. (i) (a); (ii) (c); 47. (c); 48. (c); 49. (d); 50. (i) (b); (ii) (a).

Know The Therapists

I Match the medical specialists and therapists on the left hand with their definition on the right hand. Answers follow:

1. anaesthetist	(a) specialist in internal medicines
2. cardiologist	(b) childbirth specialist
3. dermatologist	(c) eye specialist
4. gynaecologist	(d) heart specialist
5. internist	(e) specialist in skin disease
6. neurologist	(f) specialist in specific diseases of women
7. obstrician	(g) a doctor who cures defective teeth
8. opthalmologist	(h) doctor of deformities etc. of bones
9. orthodentist	(i) specialist in treating disease of the feet
10. orthopaedist	(j) doctor of disease of nervous system
11. paediatrician	(k) doctor who administers a drug to cause loss of pain etc.

12. podiatrist (l) child specialist.

Answers

1. k; 2. d; 3. e; 4. f; 5. a; 6. j; 7. b; 8. c; 9. g; 10. h; 11. l; 12. i.

Multiple Choice

II. Each numbered word is accompanied by a group of four choices a, b, c and d. From each group select the word or definition closest in sense to the basic word. Answers follow.

1. antiscorbutic : that which cures (a) paralysis; (b) scurvy; (c) bone deformity; (d) baldness

2. attenuate : (a) make strong; (b) exaggerated; (c) reduce in force; (d) overstate

3. auricular : pertaining to (a) nose; (b) eyes; (c) ears; (d) heart

4. avuncular : of or like (a) a woman; (b) a father (c) an uncle; (d) relative

5. bamboozle : (a) walk on bamboo stick; (b) cheat; (c) hackle; (d) make nervous

6. bandoleer : (a) bag; (b) shoulder belt; (c) pouch; (d) lace of the shoe

7. batter : (a) to make refined; (b) strike repeatedly; (c) jump; (d) run away

8. belabour : (a) receive warmly; (b) push aside; (c) attack physically; (d) force to labour

9. bequeath : (a) leave by will; (b) send summons; (c) advise; (d) beat severely

10. boomerang : (a) draw an arrow; (b) recoil on the originator; (c) cry aloud; (d) pull hard.

11. cannonade : (a) make laws; (b) continuous gun fire; (c) a state of unconsciousness; (d) back-fire

12. carnivore : an animal or plant (a) that feeds on flesh; (b) that is wild; (c) that is dangerous; (d) that is not mature.

13. catchism : (a) abuses; (b) rules of a cult; (c) series of questions; (d) religious faith

14. cerebration : (a) mixing of different things; (b) working of brain; (c) inactivity; (d) observation of festivity

15. charisma : (a) magic; (b) devotion; (c) hypnosis; (d) divine gift or talent.

16. circumvent : (a) go around; (b) evade or outwit; (c) prescribe; (d) come near

17. coalesce : (a) come together; (b) part company; (c) diversify; (d) co-exist

18. columnist : (a) devotee; (b) a man of letters; (c) a journalist; (d) cartoonist

19. commensurate : (a) appropriate; (b) proportionate; (c) objectionable; (d) conceited.

20. concussion : (a) sense of right and wrong; (b) temporary unconsciousness; (c) wit; (d) silence

21. consternation : (a) division; (b) dismay; (c) happiness; (d) concentration

22. cornucopia : (a) poverty; (b) fame; (c) superfluity; (d) symbol of plenty

23. dicapitate : (a) behead; (b) injure; (c) chase; (d) humiliate

24. deceased : (a) suffering from a disease; (b) dead; (c) dying; (d) unconscious

25. differential : (a) showing difference; (b) indifferent; (c) showing respect; (d) calculated

26. denouement : (a) final resolution; (b) decay; (c) development; (d) progression

27. desperation : (a) utmost carefulness; (b) reckless; (c) nonsense; (d) desertion

28. detergent : (a) posing danger; (b) agent of a landlord; (c) cleansing agent; (d) that which discourages.

29. devious : (a) doubtful; (b) dangerous; (c) clear; (d) insincere

30. diffident : disagreeing; (b) wanting self-confidence; (c) defending; (d) strong

31. distraught : (a) much agitated; (b) hostile;

(c) abnormal; (d) disguised

32. diurnal : (a) residual; (b) complete; (c) occupying a day; (d) internal

33. doyen : (a) dacoit; (b) gangster; (c) senior member of a body; (d) stupid

34. dwindle : (a) disappear; (b) become gradually less; (c) divide; (d) disgrace

35. affluvium : (a) limitless riches; (b) outflow of harmful substance; (c) exertion; (d) exile

36. embroil : (a) boil too much; (b) harass; (c) involve in hostility; (d) cause harm.

37. enthusiasm : (a) nervousness; (b) fanaticism; (c) great zeal; (d) arrogance

38. epicentre : (a) centre of a circle; (b) innermost; (c) epical; (d) point at which earthquake reaches earth in surface.

39. equilibrium : (a) lotion; (b) balance; (c) hostility; (d) urge to defy authority

40. evanesce : (a) to deny; (b) disappear; (c) close; (d) darken

41. exasperate : (a) injure; (b) run away; (c) escape; (d) irritate

42. exquies : (a) a series of questions; (b) ceremonies; (c) funeral rites; (d) articles of worship

43. extraneous : (a) superfluous; (b) not needed; (c) not related; (d) unsatisfying

44. faeces : (a) facial deformity; (b) waste discharged from bowels; (c) ashes; (d) affluents

45. faience : (a) a portrait (b) a pot; (c) painted porcelain; (d) a piece of cloth

46. fatuous : (a) fateful; (b) purposeless; (c) cynical; (d) tiresome.

47. fetish : (a) very fat; (b) irrational reverenced; (c) diseased; (d) morbid

48. filch : (a) cut as-under; (b) assume; (c) pilfer; (d) deny a charge.

49. flagrant : (a) flaming; (b) buoyant; (c) critical; (d) glaring or scandalous

50. flibbertigibbet : (a) restless person; (b) shy; (c) balanced; (d) illfamed

51. fluke : (a) false; (b) clever; (c) lucky stroke; (d) very fast.

52. foliaceous : (a) laminated or like a leaf; (b) fragile; (c) covered with leaves; (d) with fruit.

53. fornication : (a) betrayal; (b) unlawful sexual enjoyment; (c) forgery; (d) flirtation

54. frazzle : (a) broken; (b) hopeless; (c) exhausted;

(d) diseased.

55. fuddy-duddy : (a) remote; (b) rural; (c) old-fashioned; (d) dirty

56. gaffe : (a) faux pas; (b) misrepresentation; (c) obstruction; (d) ornate

57. gamine : (a) big game; (b) mischievous; (c) obstruction; (d) ornate

58. garrulous : (a) quarrelsome; (b) noisy; (c) talkative; (d) without sense

59. genealogy : (a) pedigree; (b) study of history; (c) science of plants; (d) science of numbers

60. ghetto : (a) low lying area; (b) a cave; (c) segregated area or group; (d) suffocation

61. gnostic : (a) of knowledge; (b) sceptic; (c) of prayer; (d) of animals

62. graphology : study of (a) hands; (b) handwriting; (c) manuscripts; (d) legal documents

63. gratuitous : (a) favourable; (b) partial; (c) grace ful; (d) without motive

64. gubernatorial : (a) of a governor; (b) honorary; (c) tiresome; (d) matchless

65. gullible : (a) reliable; (b) rural; (c) easily deceived; (d) homeless

66. haematology : (a) study of the blood; (b) study of

nervous system; (c) science of animals; (d) study of aboriginals

67. hallucinogen : (a) deception; (b) reasoning; (c) drug causing hallucination; (d) nightmare

68. harem : (a) a drug causing sleep; (b) women of a Muslim family; (c) rear of an army; (d) ruined part of a home.

69. hebetude : (a) foolishness; (b) intelligence; (c) sharpness; (d) delight

70. hypothecate : (a) throw away; (b) mortgage; (c) forget; (d) remove forcibly.

71. immunity : (a) power of overcoming infection; (b) privilege; (c) privacy; (d) roughness

72. impressario : (a) actor; (b) agent; (c) ambitious; (d) organizer of shows

73. intaglio : (a) a cut-out; (b) a rare thing; (c) priceless; (d) a trash

74. incorporeal : (a) spiritual; (b) wordly; (c) without material existence; (d) intrinsic

75. infatuate : (a) become reckless; (b) inspire with intense fondness; (c) transgress; (d) overflow

76. insolvent : (a) which cannot be solved; (b) hard to convince; (c) unable to pay debts; (d) residual

77. intelligentsia : (a) se[illegible]rvice; (b) intellectuals as a class; (c) ignorant masses; (d) the poor and deprived

78. integument : (a) outer cover; (b) hasty judgement; (c) a musical term; (d) discussion

79. jeopardize : (a) decorate; (b) spend lavishly; (c) endanger; (d) exhibit

80. knick-knack : (a) trifling thing; (b) clattering sound; (c) brawl; (d) unruly people

81. libidinous : (a) fairness; (b) unconscious; (c) disagreeable; (d) lewd

82. livid : (a) black and blue; (b) weak; (c) colourless; (d) dull in appearance

83. lubricity : (a) roughness; (b) warmth; (c) slipperiness; (d) firmness

84. lucent : (a) burning; (b) shining (c) hazy; (d) bluish

85. lucre : (a) arrogance; (b) riches; (c) loudness; (d) courage

86. lusty : (a) full of lust; (b) sharp; (c) strong and hearty; (d) tall

87. malign : (a) obvious; (b) deceive; (c) to spread false charge; (d) abuse

88. manifesto : (a) public declaration; (b) list of passengers; (c) plotting; (d) a secret

89. marauder : (a) plunderer; (b) thief; (c) bad character; (d) antisocial

90. martient : (a) rogue; (b) quarrelsome; (c) strict disciplinarian; (d) obstinate

91. masquerade : (a) overwork; (b) organise a show; (c) indulge in fashion; (d) assume false appearance

92. massacre : (a) slaughter of animals; (b) indiscriminate human killing; (c) exhibitionism; (d) indulgence

93. matinee : (a) afternoon show; (b) spring show; (c) a festival; (d) a flower

94. maudlin : (a) instable; (b) wandering; (c) too much emotional; (d) hard hearted

95. mayhem : (a) indiscriminate meaning; (b) violent demonstration; (c) advance; (d) a party

96. melange : (a) unalloyed joy; (b) mixture; (c) a meal; (d) long-distance

97. menage : (a) wile person; (b) advantage; (c) domestic establishment; (d) business

98. meritricious : (a) worthy; (b) acceptable; (c) impressive but worthless; (d) kind

99. minion : (a) officer; (b) assistant; (c) a worker; (d) follower

100. minutia : (a) insignificant details; (b) intricacy;

(c) a musical term; (d) small but beautiful

101. miscegenation : (a) destruction; (b) difference of opinion; (c) difference of tastes; (d) marriage between different races

102. modicum : (a) manners; (b) decency; (c) small amount; (d) go between

103. morass : (a) a desert; (b) inflammable; (c) marsh; (d) absent

104. moribund : (a) closed; (b) shaky; (c) dying; (d) sprouting

105. motley : (a) of varied colours; (b) mixed; (c) at one place; (d) scattered

106. mug wump : (a) shrewdness; (b) enjoyment; (c) rationality; (d) an independent

107. narcissism (a) admiration of flowers; (b) aesthetic sense; (c) fascination with oneself; (d) love of books

108. nascent : (a) in process of birth; (b) dorment; (c) bright; (d) developing

109. neophyte : (a) worker; (b) labourer; (c) newly married; (d) a novice

110. nirvana : (a) beatitude; (b) freedom; (c) motivation; (d) asceticism

111. nocturnal : (a) ambiguous; (b) notusual; (c) occurring at night; (d) diseased

112. nom de plume : (a) glory; (b) assumed name; (c) gait; (d) nonsense

113. nonchalant : (a) sharp; (b) intelligent; (c) attractive; (d) indifferent

114. nonpareil : (a) matchless; (b) mediocre; (c) desirable; (d) indifferent

115. nugatory : (a) terminal; (b) in the middle; (c) worthless; (d) impartial

116. obeisance : (a) act of homage; (b) obstinacy; (c) criticism; (d) dislike

117. obese : (a) slim; (b) pretty; (c) common; (d) too fat

118. oblivion : (a) greediness; (b) forgetfulness; (c) truthfulness; (d) devious

119. obnoxious : (a) harmful; (b) disagreeable; (c) tiresome; (d) meaningless.

120. obviate : (a) reflect; (b) attract; (c) remove difficulty; (d) disgress

121. odyssey : (a) a hunting trip; (b) a conference; (c) long wandering journey; (d) occurrence

122. ominous : (a) desirous; (b) threatening; (c) hateful; (d) distance

123. onslaught : (a) advent; (b) killing; (c) violent attack; (d) sudden rush

124. opprobrium : (a) sanction; (b) applause; (c) ignominy; (d) merit

125. ordeal : (a) a severe test; (b) likeness; (c) uproar; (d) a brilliant speech

126. ornithology : (a) study of vultures; (b) science of animals; (c) study of birds; (d) study of skeletons

127. ostracize : (a) to exclude; (b) condemn; (c) to send away; (d) punish

128. overweening : (a) judicious; (b) normal; (c) deteriorating; (d) arrogant

129. pachyderm : (a) beasts of prey; (b) beasts of burden; (c) thick skinned mammal; (d) wild animal

130. pageantry : (a) procession; (b) spectacular show; (c) fireworks

131. pallid : (a) wanting in colour; (b) ripe; (c) shy; (d) obdurate

132. pandemonium : (a) musical composition; (b) disorder and uproar; (c) loneliness; (d) severe headache

133. panegyric : (a) lamentation; (b) cries; (c) laudatory speech etc.; (d) pen-name

134. panorama : (a) a full view; (b) procession; (c) exhibition; (d) fascinating show

135. paraphernalia : (a) an umbrella; (b) a canopy like thing; (c) personal effects; (d) whim

136. parlance : (a) drawing room; (b) manner of speech; (c) nod; (d) inclination

137. parley : (a) debate; (b) recitation; (c) to hold a conference; (d) collection

138. parochial : (a) wise; (b) broad-based; (c) liked by all; (d) narrow-minded

139. parole : (a) conditional release from prison; (b) on the rolls; (c) without pay; (d) leave

140. parry : (a) ward off; (b) keep at distance; (c) reject; (d) deny the charge

141. passimonious : (a) liberal; (b) large-hearted; (c) mean in money matters; (d) judicious

142. parturition : (a) partition; (b) childbirth; (c) display of wealth; (d) monotony

143. passe : (a) out of date; (b) weak; (c) notorious; (d) valuable.

144. pastiche : (a) medley of music etc.; (b) a recipe; (c) a medicine for headache; (d) a dish

145. pathetic : (a) cruel ; (b) arousing pity; (c) kind; (d) argumentative

146. pathos : (a) humane; (b) kindness; (c) that arouses sadness; (d) anger.

147. penchant : (a) strong inclination; (b) diversion; (c) likeness; (d) gentleness

148. pennant : (a) a feather; (b) anything that can fly; (c) a narrow and long flag; (d) a minor fault

149. penury : (a) happiness; (b) extreme poverty; (c) nobleness; (d) rejection

150. per diem : (a) at the rate of; (b) by the day; (c) hourly; (d) duration

151. perfidious : (a) loyal; (b) significant; (c) fast running; (d) treacherous

152. perfunctory : (a) necessary; (b) superficial; (c) done in haste; (d) social

153. pernicious : (a) base; (b) dishonest; (c) very harmful; (d) hateful

154. perspicuous : (a) lucid; (b) supple; (c) flexible; (d) outstanding

155. petite : (a) petty; (b) noble; (c) grand; (d) enlarged

156. philanderer : (a) waste one's time; (b) wander; (c) destroy property; (d) to flirt with woman

157. picayune : (a) vitality; (b) a secret; (c) worthless; (d) rare

158. pillage : (a) to decorate; (b) neglect; (c) to tolerate; (d) to loot

159. pique : (a) irritation; (b) trickling; (c) height; (d) pleasance

160. platitude : (a) laudation; (b) criticism; (c) dull statement; (d) a mere show

161. podium : (a) chair; (b) a small platform; (c) a stand for a lamp; (d) small pillar

162. portentuous : (a) bright; (b) ominous; (c) lucky; (d) flattering

163. posterity : (a) descendants; (b) ancestors; (c) future generation; (d) reverse side

164. pragmatic : (a) clever; (b) practical; (c) advanced; (d) political

165. precarious : (a) exposed to risk; (b) delicate; (c) unhealthy; (d) critical

166. preciosity : (a) hard labour; (b) acumen; (c) refinement in art; (d) brilliance

167. precocious : (a) prematurely developed; (b) tender; (c) timid; (d) sensitive to criticism

168. preempt : (a) prohibit; (b) forestall; (c) delay; (d) accelerate

169. preposterous : (a) utterly absurd; (b) exacting; (c) overriding; (d) partial

170. presumptuous : (a) sure; (b) over confident; (c) shaky; (d) doubtful.

171. profane : (a) violent; (b) not sacred; (c) devout;

(d) secular

172. profligate : (a) licentious; (b) prodigal; (c) conscious; (d) inactive

173. propensity : (a) favour; (b) prejudice; (c) nepotism; (d) tendency

174. propitious : (a) unlucky; (b) evil; (c) favourable; (d) fatal

175. proselytize : (a) to translate; (b) to interpret; (c) to make a convert; (d) baptise

176. puerile : (a) pungent; (b) foolish; (c) childish; (d) wile

177. purlion : (a) to roar like a lion; (b) to steal; (c) to kill by hunting; (d) divide

178. quaff : (a) throw away; (b) laugh at; (c) drink in large amounts; (d) condemn

179. qualm : (a) fright; (b) judgement; (c) conscience; (d) presence of mind.

180. quiescent : (a) sweet; (b) dormant; (c) live; (d) volatile

181. reconteur : (a) orator; (b) joker; (c) skilled teller of anecdotes; (d) poet

182. ragamuffin : (a) scantly clad; (b) half naked; (c) in ragged clothes; (d) a tramp

183. ramification : (a) consequence; (b) product; (c) repentence; (d) aftermatch

184. ravage : (a) kill; (b) devastate; (c) shake violently; (d) remove

185. recalcitrant : (a) docile; (b) subordinate; (c) criminal; (d) rebellious

186. recapitulate : (a) review; (b) reconsider; (c) dogain; (d) rearrange

187. recondite : (a) learned; (b) fertile; (c) difficult to understand; (c) convincing

188. recrimination : (a) an accusation for accusation; (b) offer of help; (c) self-critic; (d) admission of one's fault

189. rectitude : (a) politeness; (b) magnitude; (c) integrity; (d) richness

190. redoubtable : (a) formidable; (b) doubtful; (c) difficult to control; (d) arrogant

191. refractory : (a) boyish; (b) juvenile; (c) difficult to control; (d) arrogant

192. reminiscence : (a) residual; (b) recollection; (c) plucking of flowers; (d) school days

193. remiss : (a) negligent; (b) careful; (c) obedient; (d) hostile

194. remonstrate : (a) oppose; (b) plead earnestly; (c) hesitate; (d) show reluctance

195. reparation : (a) punishment; (b) compensation; (c) justice; (d) infighting

196. reprobate : (a) religious person; (b) reliable man; (c) a wicked person; (d) stranger

197. restive : (a) at rest; (b) peaceful; (c) restless and uneasy; (d) moving

198. resuscitate : (a) revive; (b) revisit; (c) repay; (d) repent

199. richochet : (a) rebound; (b) to hit; (c) recoil; (d) remind

200. rostrum : (a) an altar; (b) a platform; (c) railway platform; (d) small hill

201. rotunda : (a) circular building with a dome; (b) a hall; (c) theatre; (d) arena for bull-fighting

202. ruse : (a) a trick; (b) colour; (c) a stick; (d) a pond full of fish

203. sagacity : (a) anger; (b) quality; (c) wisdom; (d) inclination

204. salacious : (a) slippery (b) lustful; (c) shrewd; (d) tardy

205. salubrious : (a) healthful; (b) cold; (c) optimistic; (d) sad

206. sanguine : (a) careless; (b) indifferent; (c) optimistic; (d) sad

207. scrupulous : (a) not serious; (b) conscientious; (c) diffident; (d) trustworthy

208. sedentary : (a) obliging; (b) cheerful; (c) requiring much sitting; (d) full of labour

209. shambles : (a) a scene of destruction and disorder; (b) shameful; (c) canal; (d) a pool

210. skittish : (a) bold; (b) arrogant; (c) nervous; (d) pleasant

211. somnambulist : (a) a socialist; (b) one who walks in sleep; (c) altruist; (d) egoist

212. sporadic : (a) from time to time; (b) opportunist; (c) lazy; (d) belated

213. stellar : (a) an old coin; (b) valuable piece of art; (c) memorable; (d) relating to stars

214. strategem : (a) a move in chess; (b) arrangement; (c) a crafty manoeuvre; (d) stupidity

215. supercilious : (a) foolish; (b) showing contempt; (c) courteous; (d) disinterested

216. tantamount : (a) verbal; (b) hateful; (c) equivalent; (d) jealous

217. tedium : (a) full of difficulty; (b) boredom; (c) hard; (d) thrilling

218. tenuous : (a) flimsy; (b) scornful; (c) clumsy; (d) timely

219. torpid : (a) violent; (b) destructive; (c) dormant or hibernating; (d) shameless

220. trite : (a) stereotyped; (b) terse; (c) verbose; (d) mocking

221. truculent : (a) docile; (b) lovable; (c) belligerent; (d) unholy

222. turpitude : (a) depravity; (b) weakness; (c) slavery; (d) hostility

223. ubiquitous : (a) rare; (b) showy; (c) found everywhere; (d) famed

224. upbraid : (a) applaud; (b) scorn; (c) reproach; (d) accost

225. usurp : (a) involve; (b) befool; (c) deceive; (d) seize wrongfully

226. vascillate : (a) to waver; (b) wander; (c) abuse; (d) stagnate

227. vagary : (a) charity; (b) mercy; (c) anger; (d) wild fancy

228. valedictory : (a) purposeful; (b) futile; (c) related with leave taking; (d) blessing

229. verbatim : (a) verbal; (b) empty; (c) word for word; (d) wordly

230. vicissitude : (a) sudden change of fortune; (b) experience; (c) journey; (d) pilgrimage

231. virtuoso : (a) vice; (b) a bad habit; (c) full of virtues; (d) skilled musician

232. vituperation : (a) an address; (b) abusive language;

(c) bright piece of writing; (d) a senseless talk.

233. wont : (a) accustomed; (b) denial; (c) confession; (d) rebellious

234. wretch : (a) gentleman; (b) truant; (c) reliable person; (d) contemptible person

235. zealot : (a) jealous; (b) devout; (c) fanatic; (d) hostile

Answers

1. b	2. c	3. c
4. c	5. b	6. b
7. b	8. c	9. a
10. b	11. b	12. a
13. c	14. b	15. d
16. b	17. a	18. c
19. b	20. b	21. b
22. d	23. a	24. b
25. c	26. a	27. b
28. c	29. d	30. b
31. a	32. c	33. c
34. b	35. b	36. c
37. c	38. d	39. b
40. b	41. d	42. c
43. c	44. b	45. c
46. b	47. b	48. c
49. d	50. a	51. c
52. a	53. b	54. c
55. c	56. a	57. c
58. c	59. a	60. c

61. a	62. b	63. d
64. a	65. c	66. a
67. c	68. b	69. a
70. b	71. a	72. d
73. a	74. c	75. b
76. c	77. b	78. a
79. c	80. a	81. d
82. a	83. c	84. b
85. b	86. c	87. c
88. a	89. a	90. c
91. d	92. b	93. a
94. c	95. a	96. b
97. c	98. c	99. i
100. a	101. d	102.
103. c	104. c	105.
106. d	107. c	108. a
109. d	110. a	111. c
112. b	113. d	114. a
115. c	116. a	117. d
118. b	119. b	120. c
121. c	122. b	123. c
124. c	125. a	126. c
127. a	128. d	129. c
130. b	131. a	132. b
133. c	134. a	135. c
136. b	137. c	138. d
139. a	140. a	141. c
142. b	143. a	144. a
145. b	146. c	147. a
148. c	149. b	150. b
151. d	152. b	153. c
154. a	155. a	156. d
157. c	158. d	159. a
160. c	161. b	162. b

163. c	164. b	165. a
166. c	167. a	168. b
169. a	170. b	171. b
172. a	173. d	174. c
175. c	176. c	177. b
178. c	179. a	180. b
181. c	182. c	183. a
184. b	185. d	186. d
187. c	188. a	189. c
190. a	191. c	192. b
193. a	194. b	195. b
196. c	197. c	198. a
199. a	200. b	201. a
202. a	203. c	204. b
205. a	206. c	207. b
208. c	209. a	210. c
211. b	212. a	213. d
214. c	215. b	216. c
217. b	218. a	219. c
220. a	221. c	222. a
223. c	224. c	225. d
226. a	227. d	228. c
229. c	230. a	231. d
232. b	233. a	234. d
235. c		

NOTES

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